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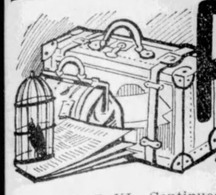

## PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

She thoroughly enjoyed the few hours on land, even to the powwow Warrington had with the unscrupulous driver, who, at the journey's end, substituted one price for another, despite his original bargain. It was only a matter of two shillings, but Warrington stood firm. It had of necessity become a habit with him to haggle and then to stand firm upon the bargain made. There had been times when half an hour's haggling had meant breakfast or no breakfast. It never entered into his mind what Elsa's point of view might be. The average woman would have called him overthrifty. All this noise over two shillings! But to Elsa it was only the opening of another door into this strange man's character. What others would have accepted as penuriousness she recognized as a sense of well-balanced justice. Most men, she had found, were afflicted with the vanity of spending and permitted themselves to be imposed on rather than have others think that money meant anything to them. Arthur would have paid the difference rather than have stood on the pier wrangling.

As they waited for the tender that was to convey them back to the ship, Elsa observed a powerful middle-aged man, gray-haired, hawkfaced, steel-eyed, watching her companion intently. Then his boring gaze traveled over her, from her canvas shoes to her helmet. There was something so baldly appraising in the look that a flush of anger surged into her cheeks. The man turned and said something to his companion, who shrugged and smiled. Impatiently Elsa tugged at Warrington's sleeve.

"Who is that man over there by the railing?" she asked in a very low voice. "He looks as if he knew you."

"Knew me?" Warrington echoed. The moment he had been dreading had come. Some one who knew him! He turned his head slowly, and Elsa, who had not dropped her hand, could feel the muscles of his arm stiffen under the sleeve. The latter laughed insolently if silently. It was more for Elsa's sake than for his own that Warrington allowed the other to stare him down. Alone, he would have surrendered to the Berserk rage that urged him to leap across the intervening space and annihilate the man, to crush him with his bare hands, until he screamed for the mercy he had always denied others. The flame passed, leaving him as cold as ashes. "I shall tell you who he is later; not here."

For the second time since the night on the Irrawaddy, Elsa recorded a disagreeable sensation. It proved to be transitory, but at the time it served to establish a stronger doubt in regard to her independence, so justifiable in her own eyes. It might be insidiously leading her too far away from the stepping-off place. The unspoken words in those hateful eyes! The man knew Warrington, knew him perhaps as a malefactor, and judged his associates accordingly. She thus readily saw the place she occupied in the man's estimation. She experienced a shiver of dread as she observed that he stepped on board the tender. She even heard him call back to his friend to expect him in from Singapore during the second week in March. But the dread went away, and pride and anger grew instead. All the way back to the ship she held her chin in the air, and from time to time her nostrils dilated. That look! If she had been nearer she would have struck him across the face.

"There will be no one up in the bow," said Warrington. "Will you go up there with me?"

After a moment's hesitation, she nodded.

The Lascars, busy with the anchor-chains, demurred; but a word and a gesture from the Sahib who had turned the hose on a drunken man convinced them that the two would not be in the way. A clatter of steel against steel presently followed, the windlass whined and rattled, and Elsa saw the anchor rise slowly from the deeps, bringing up a blur of muddy water; and blobs of pale clay dripped from the anchor-flukes. A moment after she felt the old familiar throb under her feet, and the ship moved slowly out of the bay.

"Do you know that that man came aboard?"

"I know it." The wide half-circle of cocoanut palms grew denser and lower as they drew away. "This is the story. It's got to be told. I should have avoided it if it had been possible. He is the owner of the plantation. Oh, I rather expected something like this. It's my run of luck. I was just recovering from the fever. God knows how he found out, but he did. It was during the rains. He told me to get out that night. Didn't care whether I died on the road or not. I should have but for my boy James. The man sent along with us a poor discarded woman, of whom he had grown tired. She died when we reached town. I had hardly any money. He refused to pay me for the last two months, about fifty pounds. There was no redress for me. There was no possible way I could get back at him. Miss Chetwood, I took money that did not belong to me. It went over gaming-tables, Craig. I ran away. Craig knows and this man Mallow knows. Can you not see the wisdom of giving me a wide berth?"

"Oh, I am sorry!" she cried.

"Thanks. But you see: I am an outcast. Tonight, not a soul on board will be in ignorance of who I am and what I have done. Trust Craig and Mallow for that. Thursday we shall be in Singapore. You must not speak to me again. Give them to understand that you have found me out, that I imposed on your kindness."

"That I will not do."

"Act as you please. There are empty chairs at the second-class table, among the natives. And now, good-by. The happiest hours in ten long years are due to you." He took off his helmet and stepped aside for her to pass. She held out her hand, but he shook his head. "Don't make it harder for me."

"Mr. Warrington, I am not a child!"

"To me you have been the Angel of Kindness; and the light in your face I shall always see. Please go now."

"Very well." A new and unaccountable pain filled her thoat and forced her to carry her head high. "I can find my way back to the other deck."

He saw her disappear down the first ladder, reappear up the other, mingle with the passengers and vanish. He then went forward to the prow and stared down at the water, wondering if it held rest or pain or what.

XII.

**The Game of Gossip.**

During the concluding days of the voyage Elsa had her meals served on deck. She kept Martha with her continually, promenaded only early in the morning and at night while the other passengers were at dinner. This left a clear deck. She walked quickly, her arm in Martha's literally propelling her along, never spoke unless spoken to, and then answered in monosyllables. Her thoughts flew to a thousand and one things: home, her father, episodes from school-life; toward anything and everywhere like a land-bird lost at sea, futilely and vainly in the endeavor to shut out the portrait of the broken man. In the midst of some imaginary journey to the Sabine Hills she would find herself asking: What was he doing, of what was he thinking, where would he go and what would he do? She hated night which, no longer offering sleep, provided nothing in lieu of it, and compelled her to remain in the stuffy cabin. She was afraid.

Early Wednesday morning she passed Craig and Mallow; but the two had wit enough to step aside for her and to speak only with their eyes. She filled Craig with unadulterated fear. Never had he met a woman such as this one. He warned Mallow at the beginning, without explaining in detail, that she was fearless and dangerous. And, of course, Mallow laughed and dragged along the gambler whenever he found a chance to see Elsa at close range.

"There's a woman. Gad! that beach-comber has taste."

"I tell you to look out for her," Craig warned again. "I know what I'm talking about."

"What's she done; slapped your face?"

"That kind of woman doesn't slap. Damn it, Mallow, she rammed a hatpin into me, if you will know! Keep out of her way."

Mallow whistled. "Oho! You probably acted like a fool. Drinking?"

Craig nodded affirmatively.

"Thought so. Even a Yokohama bar-maid will fight shy of a boozer. I'm going to meet her when we get to Singapore, or my name's not Mallow."

Craig laughed with malice. "I hope she sticks the pin into your throat. It will take some of the brag out of you. Think because you've got picturesque gray hair and are as strong as a bull, that all the women are just pining for you. Say, let's go aft and hunt up the chap. I understand he's taken up quarters in the second-cabin."

"Doesn't want to run into me. All right; come on. We'll stir him up a little and have some fun."

They found Warrington up in the stern, sitting on the deck, surrounded by squatting Lascars, some Chinamen and a solitary white man, the chief engineer's assistant. The center of interest was Rajah, who was performing his tricks. Among these was one that the bird rarely could be made to perform, the threading of beads. He despised this act as it entailed the putting of a blunt needle in his beak. He flung it aside each time Warrington handed it to him. But ever his master patiently returned it. At length, recognizing that the affair might be prolonged indefinitely, Rajah put two beads on the thread and tossed it aside. The Lascars jabbered, the Chinamen grinned, and the chief engineer's assistant swore approvingly.

"How much'll you take for him"

"He's not for sale," answered Warrington.

The parrot shrilled and waddled back to his cage.

"Fine business for a whole man!" Warrington looked up to meet the cynical eyes of Mallow. He took out

"HE'S NOT FOR SALE."

his cutty and fired it. Otherwise he did not move nor let his gaze swerve. Mallow, towering above him, could scarcely resist the temptation to stir his enemy with the toe of his boot. His hatred for Warrington was not wholly due to his brutal treatment of him. Mallow always took pleasure in dominating those under him by fear. Warrington had done his work well. He had always recognized Mallow as his employer, but in no other capacity: he had never offered to smoke a pipe with him, or to take a hand at cards, or split a bottle. It had not been done offensively; but in this attitude Mallow had recognized his manager's disapproval of him, an inner consciousness of superiority in birth and education. He had with supreme satisfaction ordered him off the plantation that memorable night. Weak as the man had been in body, there had been no indication of weakness in spirit.

Occultly Warrington read the desire in the other's eyes. "I shouldn't do it, Mallow," he said. "I shouldn't. Nothing would please me better than to have a good excuse to chuck you over the rail. Upon a time you had the best of me.. I was a sick man then. I'm in tolerable good health at present."

"You crow, I could break you like a pipe-stem." Mallow rammed his hands into his coat pockets, scowling contemptuously. He weighed fully twenty pounds more than Warrington.

Crow! Warrington shrugged. In the East crow is a rough synonym for thief. "You're at liberty to return to your diggings forward with that impression," he replied coolly. "When we get to Singapore," rising slowly to his height until his eyes were level with Mallow's, "when we get to Singapore, I'm going to ask you for that fifty pounds, earned in honest labor."

"And if I decline to pay?" truculently.

"We'll talk that over when we reach port. Now," roughly, "get out. There won't be any baiting done today, thank you."

The chief engineer's assistant, a stocky muscular young Scot, stepped forward. He knew Mallow. "If there is, Mr. Warrington, I'm willing to have a try at losing my job."

"Cockalorem!" jeered Mallow. Craig touched his sleeve, but he threw off the hand roughly. He was one of the best rough and tumble fighters in the Straits Settlements. "You thieving beach-comber, I don't want to mess up the deck with you, but I'll cut your comb for you when we get to port."

Warrington laughed insolently and picked up the parrot-cage. "I'll bring the comb. In fact, I always carry it." Not a word to Craig, not a glance in his direction. Warrington stepped to the companionway and went below.

The chief engineer's assistant, whistling Bide Awee, sauntered forward.

Craig could not resist grinning at Mallow's discomfiture. "Wouldn't break, eh?"

"Shut your mouth! The sneaking dock-walloper, 'I'll take the starch out of him when we land! Always had that high and mighty air. Wants folks to think he's a gentleman."

"He was once," said Craig. "No use giving you advice; but he's not a healthy individual to bait. I'm no kitten when it comes to scrapping; but I haven't any desire to mix things with him." The fury of the man who had given him the ducking was still vivid. He had been handled as a terrier handles a rat.

"Bah!"

"Bah as much as you please. I picked you out of the gutter one night in Rangoon, after roughing it with half a dozen Chinamen, and saved your wad. I've not your reach or height, but I can lay about some. He'll kill you. And why not? He wouldn't be any worse off than he is."

"I tell you he's yellow. And with a hundred-thousand in his clothes, he'll be yellower still."

A hundred thousand. Craig frowned and gazed out to sea. He had forgotten all about the wind-fall. "Let's go and have a peg," he suggested surlily.

Immediately upon obtaining her rooms at Raffles Hotel in Singapore (and leaving Martha there to await the arrival of the luggage, an imposing collection of trunks and boxes and kit-bags,) Elsa went down to the American Consulate, which had its offices in the rear of the hotel. She walked through the outer office and stood silently at the consul-general's elbow, waiting for him to look up. She was dressed in white, and in the pugree of her helmet was the one touch of color, Rajah's blue feather. With a smile she watched the stubby pen crawl over some papers, ending at length with a flourish, dignified and characteristic. The consul-general turned his head. His kindly face had the settled expression of indulgent inquiry. The expression changed swiftly into one of delight.

"Elsa Chetwood!" he cried, seizing her hands. "Well, well! I am glad to see you. Missed you when you passed through to Ceylon. Good gracious, what a beautiful woman you've turned out to be! Sit down, sit down!" He pushed her into a chair. "Well, well! When I saw you last you were nineteen."

"What a frightful memory you have! And I was going to my first ball. You used the same adjective."

"Is there a better one? I'll use it if there is. You've arrived just in time. I'm giving a little dinner to the consuls and their wives tonight, and you will add just the right touch; for we are all a little gray at the temples and some of us are a trifle bald. You see, I've an old friend from India in town today, and I've asked him, too. Your appearance evens up matters."

"Oh; then I'm just a filler-in!"

"Heavens, no! You're the most important person of the lot, though Colonel Knowlton . . . ."

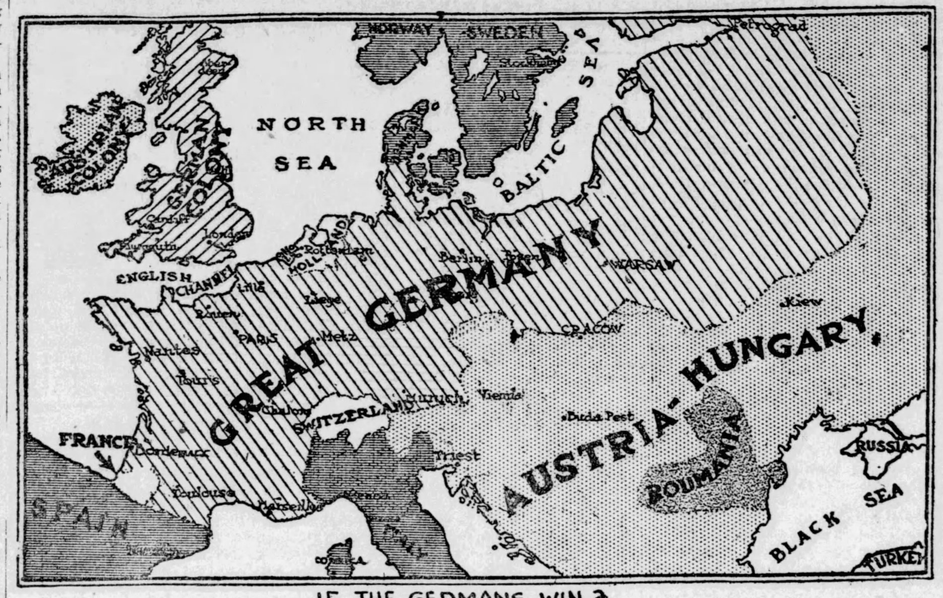
"Colonel Knowlton!" exclaimed Elsa. "That's so, by George! Stupid of me. You came down on the same boat. Fine! You know each other."

Elsa straightened her lips with some difficulty. She possessed the enviable faculty of instantly forming in her mind pictures of coming events. The little swelling veins in the colonel's nose were as plain to her mind's eye as if he really stood before her. "Have him take me in to dinner," she suggested.

"Just what I was thinking of."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

## TWO ENTERTAINING MAPS OF EUROPE BASED ON ALTERNATE CONTINGENCIES IN BIG WAR




IF THE GERMANS WIN ?

IF THE ALLIES WIN ?

That the map of Europe will be changed in important respects as a result of the present war is taken for granted generally. Just what the changes will be no one pretends to positively affirm. But everybody is entitled to a guess.

There have been printed in Berlin two maps showing, from the German viewpoint, the probable disposition of European territory in two contingencies; first, if German and Austria win; second, if the allies win.

The map based on German victory shows no Belgium, no Servia and no Britain; of France only a wee bit of territory on the slopes of the Pyrenees remain, and of Russia nothing but the tiny peninsula of the Crimea. All that was France and Belgium is incorporated into the new empire, "Great Germany," which stretches from the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay to the furthest reaches of the Baltic, including all northern Russia and Petrograd (once more known as Petersburg) itself. England and Scotland become a German colony and Ireland an Austrian colony. Austria, moreover, takes in all Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria as far as the Black sea, and all Russia to the Caucasus, only Roumania being kindly spared to continued existence.

In the map based on victory of the allies Austria is wiped out entirely, and of Germany remains only a tiny fragment of Saxony, about as large as the present Duchy of Luxemburg; Holland is annexed to Belgium and all northern Italy is apportioned to France; Roumania is swallowed up in the new empire of Servia; Austria, Hungary and the rest of Germany are neatly parcelled out, England getting Prussia, France getting Austria and Bavaria, Servia getting Roumania and Hungary, and Russia getting Galicia, Posen and east Prussia.

## Oh, Yes, There's a Great Difference Between the Howitzers and the Guns

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Much has been said and written about the artillery that is being used by Germany and a description of it may not be out of place. It consists of guns and howitzers. This statement may possibly need a little elucidation for some readers. The difference between the two classes of ordnance, both of which are breech-loading and rifled, is that the gun is fired with a heavy charge and throws a shell with a high velocity, giving a long range and a flat trajectory, while a howitzer, using a smaller charge, throws its projectile with less velocity and a curved trajectory, and has, of course, a shorter range.

The latter weapon, therefore, is better suited than a gun for indirect fire from behind shelter—such as a hill. It gives better results against troops behind cover, its shells having a greater searching effect, owing to the steep angle at which they fall, and being less likely to ricochet.

**Fires Heavier Projectile.**

It also possesses another aadvantage on account of the smaller charge, the strain produced in a howitzer by firing a shell would be less than that produced in a gun throwing a projectile of the same weight, and the howitzer could therefore be the lighter and more mobile piece. It follows that a howitzer can fire a heavier projectile than can a gun of the same weight. This point has been exploited to the full by the Germans, and, as may have been gathered, one feature of the present war has been the employment by them of a great number of howitzers of large caliber.

To take first the class of ordnance which is most numerous in every field army—the field artillery. The German field gun is a quick-firing piece of 77 millimeters, or 3.03 in. calibre, which is much the same as our own English gun, 3.3 in. It fires both common shell and shrapnel. The former is filled with high explosive which is detonated by either time or percussion fuse The shrapnel is burst in the same way.

**Heavy Guns in Field.**

Heavier guns, such as those of 10 and 13 centimeters calibre, though classified as siege artillery, are used by the Germans in the field. The latter is drawn by motor and is transported on and fired from a special carriage. The wheels of this are provided with a "wheel-belt," which consists of a series of feet arranged so as to distribute the pressure produced by the shock of discharge.

Of the howitzers, to the employment of which in field warfare the Germans have devoted so much attention, there are several sizes, the smallest being hitherto alone called a field piece. The light field howitzer of 10.5 cm. or 4.13 in calibre fires a projectile known as the Einheitsgeschoss, or universal shell. This is a shell carrying shrapnel bullets and a high explosive bursting charge and capable of acting in a dual capacity, either as shrapnel or as common shell. Its range is not quite so great as that of the field gun. The heavy field howitzer of 15 cm. or 5.9 in. calibre fires common shell loaded with high explosive.

**"Mortars" Really Howitzers.**

There are, also, two pieces which are called "mortars," though they are really howitzers. The "21 cm. mortar," of 21 cm., or 8.27 in. calibre, fires common shell containing a high explosive charge. The carriage of this piece also has belted wheels. The Krupp 28 cm. mortar, a howitzer of 28 cm., or 11.2 in. calibre, is employed not only to bombard fortresses, but in field actions. It fires common shell loaded with high explosive. Austrian howitzers of approximately 12 in. calibre are also being used by the Germans. They fire a similar projectile to that of the mortars.

In addition to the above there is the now celebrated Krupp siege howitzer of 42 cm., or 16.7-in. calibre. This fires a common shell loaded with high explosive, and has a considerably greater range than the 28 cm. mortar.

**"Mortar" a Muzzle Loader.**

Since allusion has been made to a "mortar," it may be as well to explain the distinction between it and a howitzer. A mortar is a high-angle fire, smooth bore, muzzle loading piece which is fired at a fixed elevation, variations in range being obtained by alterations to the charge. A howitzer is also a high-angled fire piece, but it is rifled and breech loading, variations in range being obtained by alterations in the charge combined with adjustment in elevation. The two terms, however, are now used rather indiscriminately.

The nicknames bestowed on the various projectiles by English soldiers have not been allotted scientifically, nor on any definite system, and it is not exactly clear to which they apply. For instance, the shells of the 8.27-in. and 11.2-in. howitzers are indiscriminately termed "Jack Johnsons, "Black Marias" and "Portmanteaux." But it is without doubt the Einheitsgeschoss of the 4.13-in. light howitzer burst by time fuse that goes by the name of the "Woolly Bear."

The essential difference between shrapnel and common shell is that the former contains a number of round bullets or balls, and the latter does not. Both types have bursting charges, shrapnel either of powder or high explosive. In the employment of shrapnel, which is most effective against troops in the open, the object is to burst the shell by time fuse above and in front of the target. The balls are then shot forward in a shower over the troops attacked.

Common shell is employed for the destruction of buildings or cover and is usually detonated by percussion fuse on impact with the target. Its man killing effect is produced by the number of splinters of the thick metal walls which are flung in all directions, by the shock of detonation, and by the falling of debris caused. In earth it blasts craters which vary in size according to the size of the shell and the depth to which it penetrates before it explodes. Common shell can also be detonated in the air by time fuse above troops. It then acts much in the same way as shrapnel, but the splinters fly in all directions and not only forward as the balls of a shrapnel.

## WAR'S PROGRESS

LAST week was the twenty-ninth of the European conflict. Nine days of the war zone policy had temporarily isolated Great Britain from the sea traffic of the world. Over a score of merchant ships had been sunk. Berlin persisted in the allegation that a British transport was sent to the bottom of the English channel with 1,800 men aboard. The story is emphatically denied in London, but Berlin reported that debris, including portions of army equipment, was seen floating on the surface.

The United States continued its efforts to obtain assurance of safety for neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. Notes were sent at the same time to London and Berlin, the contents of which have not been made public officially.

It is believed they protested emphatically against the placing of mines in the seas and entrances to harbors, and proposed the abandonment of the German war zone and British reprisals in return for agreement on the part of the United States to have its consuls stand sponsor for the distribution of food supplies to the civil population of Germany. Replies to these notes are now awaited anxiously.

On the western front the allies maintained their offensive with some success. Official reports from Berlin were concerned mainly with the recording of repulses to the enemy. The Champagne region witnessed the greatest activity, and the French claimed important advances in this district. Rheims cathedral suffered severely again from a bombardment of the city that was unusually vigorous and prolonged.

In the east the most important news recounted the progress of the allied fleet in its attempt to force the Dardanelles. The ships of the allies have silenced the outer forts and entered the straits. It is probable they will suffer losses before proceeding much farther, unless the fire of the fortresses along the narrow channel should prove much weaker than is anticipated. A naval battle in the straits is to be looked for. The Goeben and the Breslau and other Turkish ships are said to be lying in wait for the enemy.

Reorganization of the Russian forces in northern Poland and a resumption of the offensive on the Warsaw-Ivangorod front were features of the week. A big battle is developing into decisive proportions along the line of Muscovite fortifications north of the Vistula. In eastern Galicia the situation shaped toward the end of the week for fighting of an important character. An attempted advance into Bukowina again seemed destined to meet a check from a strong force of Austro-German troops in the neighborhood of Czernowitz.

Dispatches were allowed to issue from Berlin indicating a growing apprehension on the part of Germany as to Italy's attitude. It is believed these dispatches express real alarm and were permitted publication in order to strengthen pressure on Austria, whose government is being urged by Germany to make territorial concessions to Italy as the price of the latter's continued neutrality. One result was the appearance in Austrian newspapers for the first time of editorials discussing the advisability of such action.

It is not believed that either Germany or Austria will agree to cede Italy the Adriatic strip she covets, and short of this it is thought Italy cannot be satisfied.

Well informed sources express the belief that both Italy and Roumania will join the allies not later than April, and this is understood to be the arrangement agreed upon with Kitchener, Joffre and the grand duke.

## SERPENT BITE ANTIDOTES

### Cures Save Lives of Many Persons in India.

Popular Mechanics.

Effective antidotes for snake bites which already have saved the lives of numerous persons in India are being produced as the result of work carried on at the Parel laboratory at Bombay.

Between the years 1887 and 1911, it was estimated that 543,991 human beings were killed by poisonous reptiles. The figures were so appalling that scientific experiments were started in an attempt to find something which would counteract the effect of the venom of the various serpents commonly encountered in the central part of the country.

Extraction of the poison from the most deadly of these snakes constitutes the work being accomplished at the Bombay laboratory, and this process is as simple as it is interesting. The snake is held so that it cannot strike those about it, while a small wine glass with its top tightly covered by a piece of cloth is placed near the reptile's head.

Large deposits of sulphur have been found in southern Texas, and are to be developed in a manner similar to the development of the Louisiana sulphur fields.

## The RETURN of TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Tarzan waited until Gernois had had time to get well out of hearing, then he pushed open the door and stepped into the room. He was on top of Rokoff before the man could rise from the chair where he sat scanning the paper Gernois had given him. As his eyes turned and fell upon the ape-man's face his own went livid.

"You!" he gasped.

"I," replied Tarzan.

"What do you want?" whispered Rokoff, for the look in the ape-man's eyes frightened him. "Have you come to kill me? You do not dare. They would guillotine you. You do not dare kill me."

"I dare kill you, Rokoff," replied Tarzan, "for no one knows that you are here or that I am here, and Paulvich would tell them that it was Gernois. I heard you tell Gernois so. But that would not influence me, Rokoff. I would not care who knew that I had killed you; the pleasure of killing you would more than compensate for any punishment they might inflict upon me. You are the most despicable cur of a coward, Rokoff, I have ever heard of. You should be killed. I should love to kill you," and Tarzan approached closer to the man.

Rokoff's nerves were keyed to the breaking point. With a shriek he sprang toward an adjoining room, but the ape-man was upon his back while his leap was yet but half completed. Iron fingers sought his throat—the great coward squealed like a stuck pig, until Tarzan had shut off his wind. Then the ape-man dragged him to his feet, still choking him. The Russian struggled futilely—he was like a babe in the mighty grasp of Tarzan of the Apes.

Tarzan sat him in a chair, and long before there was danger of the man's dying he released his hold upon his throat. When the Russian's coughing spell had abated Tarzan spoke to him again.

"I have given you a taste of the suffering of death," he said. "But I shall not kill—this time. I am sparing you solely for the sake of a very good woman, whose great misfortune it was to have been born of the same woman who gave birth to you. But I shall spare you only this once on her account. Should I ever learn that you have again annoyed her or her husband—should you ever annoy me again—should I hear that you have returned to France or to any French possession, I shall make it my sole business to hunt you down and complete the choking I commenced tonight." Then he turned to the table, on which the two pieces of paper still lay. As he picked them up Rokoff gasped in horror.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

## Abe Martin

It don't cost as much t' live these days as it did thirty years ago. It's gittin' out o' your class that puts you in a hole.

Nothin' takes th' starch out of a great man like bein' introduced t' somebody that evidently never heard o' him.

## Women Worse Than Men When They Get In Politics, Says Ella Flagg Young

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Some women, in their analysis of the women's vote in the primaries here were well pleased with their sex. Others, though ashamed of the feminine voters, forgave them their election trespasses. And still others remembered and did not forgive.

Many reasons were advanced explaining why Democratic women voted overwhelmingly for Sweitzer and why Republican women divided their votes always equally between Olson and Thompson. The reasons varied from the desire of women to see the beautiful home of the sister of one of the candidates, who gave a political tea, to their desire for a wide open town.

It was claimed also by some Republican women that the Republican organization did not urge the women to get out and work for Olson, believing that the vote of the women would come without work.

**"Didn't I Tell you?"**

"Don't talk to me about women," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. "I always knew that if women got into politics you never could tell what they would do. They are worse than men. I shall not be surprised if the 35,000 women who voted for Olson will vote for Sweitzer in the election merely because they think it will be the winning side. I 'lost' my vote."

Mrs. Young voted for Harrison.

"I'm delighted," said Mrs. George Bass, "not only with the large vote of the Democratic women for Sweitzer but with the number of women who voted at the primaries. Some of the men prophesied 50,000 or 60,000 women would vote. I have maintained from the start that the real test of the use of the ballot by women would come in the mayoralty election. I expected a vote near the 200,000 mark."

**Got What They Wanted.**

"I guess the women got what they wanted," mournfully asserted Mrs. E. L. Stillman of the state suffrage board. "They voted for a wide open town and now I guess they will get it. I think it is terrible."

"I'm not surprised," said Mrs. William Frederick Crower. "Women are apt to do anything. Now, William Hale Thompson got a lot of votes because Mrs. William Pelouze—that's his sister, you know—gave a tea. Women like to see other women's homes, you know."

"I voted for Mr Harrison myself, but Mr. Harrison made a mistake when he wouldn't put anyone from the Municipal Art League on the city art commission. We asked him to, but he sent us a very curt note—he doesn't like women, you know—saying it couldn't be done. He lost a great opportunity there.

"I wrote a letter to Mrs. Harrison, who has been going around making those speeches for her husband, that he made a mistake. She was saying he appointed womtn to so many things—the library board and all that—when everybody knows there never was a woman on the library board. I didn't let her know I was going to vote for Mr. Harrison anyway. But I did, after writing a five page letter. Lost my vote, too. Just like a woman."

## Doctors Insist On Operation—Not Necessary

I want to write and tell you what your Swamp-Root has done for me. During the years of 1906 and 1907 I was troubled with what the physicians pronounced "Gravel of the Kidney." I was under the care of one physician for six months and two months with another without securing relief or a cure. The physicians insisted on an operation, claiming that would be the only thing that would help me. My wife being bitterly opposed to an operation, I did not consent, but continued under their treatment for some time. When I was most discouraged, believing that my end was near, I heard of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and at once began taking your medicine and noticed almost immediately that the medicine was having its effect. After taking seven bottles of your Swamp-Root I was entirely cured and have not had a sick spell for over a year.

When a person has been flat on his back for six months, suffering untold agony and spent considerable money with physicians without any benefit and then to be cured at an expense of not over $8.00, you can well understand how grateful I feel toward you and your preparation. In appreciation for what your remedy has done for me, I am willing that you use this letter as a testimonial.

Very respectfully yours,
ROBERT E. HENDRICK,
4708 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

State of Missouri, } ss.
County of Jackson, }

On this 9th day of August, 1909, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, Robert E. Hendrick, who subscribed the foregoing statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

HENRY C. EMERY, Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

**Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You**

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

## The RETURN of TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Tarzan examined both the check and the other. He was amazed at the information the latter contained. Rokoff had partially read it, but Tarzan knew that no one could remember the salient facts and figures it held which made it of real value to an enemy of France.

"These will interest the chief of staff," he said, as he slipped them into his pocket.

Rokoff groaned. He did not dare curse aloud.

The next morning Tarzan rode north on his way to Bouira and Algiers. As he had ridden past the hotel Lieutenant Gernois was standing on the veranda. As his eyes discovered Tarzan he went white as chalk. The ape-man would have been glad had the meeting not occurred, but he could not avoid it. He saluted the officer as he rode past. Mechanically Gernois returned the salute, but those terrible, wide eyes followed the horseman, expressionless except for horror. It was as though a dead man looked upon a ghost.

At Sidi Aissa Tarzan met a French officer with whom he had become acquainted on the occasion of his recent sojourn in the town.

"You left Bou Saada early?" questioned the officer. "Then you have not heard about poor Gernois."

"He was the last man I saw as I rode away," replied Tarzan. "What about him?"

"He is dead. He shot himself about 8 o'clock this morning."

Two days later Tarzan reached Algiers. There he found that he would have a two days' wait before he could catch a ship bound for Cape Town. He occupied his time in writing on a full report of his mission. The secret papers he had taken from Rokoff he did not enclose, for he did not dare trust them out of his own possession until he had been authorized to turn them over to another agent, or himself returned to Paris with them.

As Tarzan boarded his ship after what seemed a most tedious wait to him, two men watched him from an upper deck. Both were fashionably dressed and smooth shaven. The taller of the two had sandy hair, but his eyebrows were very black. Later in the day they chanced to meet Tarzan on deck, but as one hurriedly called his companion's attention to something at sea, their faces were turned from Tarzan as he passed, so that he did not notice their features. In fact, he had paid no attention to them at all.

Following the instruction of his chief, Tarzan had booked his passage under an assumed name—John Caldwell, London. He did not understand the necessity for this, and it caused him considerable speculation. He wondered what role he was to play in Cape Town.

"Well," he thought, "thank Heaven that I am rid of Rokoff. He was commencing to annoy me. I wonder if I am really becoming so civilized that presently I shall develop a set of nerves. He would give them to me if anyone would, for he does not fight fair. One never knows through what new agency he is going to strike. It is as though Sabor, the tiger, had induced Tantor, the elephant, and Histah, the snake, to join him in attempting to kill me. I would then never have known what minute, or by whom I was to be attacked next. But the brutes are more chivalrous than man—they do not stoop to cowardly intrigue.

At dinner that night Tarzan sat next to a young woman whose place was at the captain's left. The officer introduced them.

Miss Strong! Where had he heard the name before? It was very familiar. And then the girl's mother gave him the clew, for when she addressed her daughter she called her Hazel.

Hazel Strong! What memories the name inspired. It had been a letter to this girl, penned by the fair hand of Jane Porter, that had carried to him the first message from the woman he loved. How vividly he recalled the night he had stolen it from the desk in the cabin of his long-dead father, where Jane Porter had sat writing it late into the night, while he crouched in the darkness without. How terror-stricken she would have been that night had she known that the wild jungle beast squatted outside her window, watching her every move.

And this was Hazel Strong—Jane Porter's best friend!

### CHAPTER XII.

### Ships That Pass.

Let us go back a few months to the little, wind-swept platform of a railway station in northern Wisconsin. The smoke of forest fires hangs low over the surrounding landscape, its acrid fumes smarting the eyes of a little party of six who stand waiting the coming of the train that is to bear them away toward the south.

Professor Archimedes Q. Porter, his hands clasped beneath the tails of his long coat, paces back and forth under the ever-watchful eye of his faithful secretary, Mr. Samuel T. Philander. Twice within the past few minutes he has started absent-mindedly across the tracks in the direction of a near-by swamp, only to be rescued and dragged back by the tireless Mr. Philander.

Jane Porter, the professor's daughter, is in strained and lifeless conversation with William Cecil Clayton and Tarzan of the Apes. Within the little waiting-room, but a bare moment before a confession of love and a renunciation had taken place that had blighted the lives and happiness of two of the party, but William Cecil Clayton, Lord Greystoke, was not one of them.

Behind Miss Porter hovered the motherly Esmeralda. She, too, was happy, for was she not returning to her beloved Maryland? Already she could see dimly through the fog of smoke the murky headlight of the oncoming engine. The men began to gather up the hand baggage. Suddenly Clayton exclaimed:

"By Jove!" he cried. "I've left my ulster in the waiting room," and hastened off to fetch it.

"Good-by, Jane," said Tarzan, extending his hand. "God bless you!"

"Good-by," replied the girl faintly. Try to forget me—no, not that—I could not bear to think that you had forgotten me."

"There is no danger of that, dear," he answered. "I wish to Heaven that I might forget. It would be so much easier than to go through life always remembering what might have been. You will be happy, though; I am sure you shall—you must be. You may tell the others of my decision to drive my car on to New York—I don't feel equal to bidding Clayton good-by. I want always to remember him kindly, but I fear that I am too much of a wild beast yet to be trusted too long with the man who stands between me and the one person in all the world I want."

As Clayeon stooped to pick up his coat in the waiting room his eyes fell on a telegraph blank lying face down upon the floor. He stooped to pick it up, thinking that it might be a message of importance, which someone had dropped. He glanced at it hastily, and then suddenly he forgot his coat, the approaching train—everything but that terrible little piece of pellow paper in his hand. He read it twice before he could fully grasp the terrific weight of meaning that it bore to him.

When he had picked it up he had been an English nobleman, the proud and wealthy possessor of vast estates—a moment later he had read it, and he knew that he was an untitled and penniless beggar. It was D'Arnot's cablegram to Tarzan, and it read:

"Finger prints prove you Greystoke. Congratulations. D'Arnot."

He staggered as though he had received a mortal blow. Just then he heard the others calling to him to hurry—the train was coming to a stop at the little platform. Like a man dazed, he gathered up his ulster. He would tell them about the cablegram when they were all on board the train. Then he ran out upon the platform just as the engine whistled twice in the final warning that precedes the first rumbling jerk of coupling pins. The others were on board, leaning out from the platform of a Pullman, crying to him to hurry. Quite five minutes elapsed before they were settled in their seats, nor was it until then that Clayton discovered that Tarzanu was not with them.

"Where is Tarzan?" he asked Jane Porter. "In another car?"

"No," she replied; "at the last minute he determined to drive his machine back to New York. He is anxious to see more of America than is possible from a car window. He is returning to France, you know."

Clayton did not reply. He was trying to find the right words to explain to Jane Porter the calamity that had befallen him—and her. He wondered just what the effect of this knowledge would be on her. Would she still wish to marry him—to be plain Mrs. Clayton? Suddenly the awful sacrifice which one of them must make loomed large before his imagination. Then came the question: Will Tarzan claim his own? The ape-man had known the contents of the message before he calmly denied knowledge of his parentage! He had admitted that Kala, the ape, was his mother! Could it have been for love of Jane Porter?

There was no other explanation which seemed reasonable. Then, having ignored the evidence of the message, was it not reasonable to assume that he meant never to claim his birthright? If this were so, what right had he, William Cecil Clayton, to thwart the wishes, to balk the self-sacrifice of this strange man? If Tarzan of the Apes could do this thing to save Jane Porter from unhappiness, why should he, to whose care she was entrusting her whole future, do aught to jeopardize her interests?

And so he reasoned until the first generous impulse to proclaim the truth and relinquish his titles and his estates to their rightful owner was forgotten beneath the mass of sophistries which self-interest had advanced. But during the balance of the trip and for many days thereafter he was moody and distraught. Occasionally the thought obtruded itself that possibly at some later day Tarzan would regret his magnanimity and claim his rights.

Several days after they reached Baltimore Clayton broached the subject of an early marriage to Jane.

"What do you mean by early?" she asked.

"Within the next few days. I must return to England at once—I want you to return with me, dear."

"I can't get ready so soon as that," replied Jane. "It will take a whole month, at least."

She was glad, for she hoped that whatever called him to England might still further delay the wedding. She had made a bad bargain, but she intended carrying out her part loyally to the bitter end—if she could manage to secure a temporary reprieve, though, she felt that she was warranted in doing so. His reply disconcerted her.

"Very well, Jane," he said. "I am disappointed, but I shall let my trip to England wait a month; then we can go back together."

But when the month was drawing to a close she found still another excuse upon which to hang a postponement, until at last, discouraged and doubting, Clayton was forced to go back to England alone.

The several letters that passed between them brought Clayton no nearer to a consummation of his hopes than he had been before, and so it was that he wrote directly to Professor Porter, and enlisted his services. The old man had always favored the match. He liked Clayton, and, being of an old Southern family, he put rather an exaggerated value on the advantage of a title, which meant little or nothing to his daughter.

Clayton urged that the professor accept his invitation to be his guest in London, an invitation which included the professor's entire little family—Mr. Philander, Esmeralda, and all. The Englishman argued that once Jane was there, and home ties had been broken, she would not so dread the step which she had so long hesitated to take.

So the evening that she received Clayton's letter Professor Porter announced that they would leave for London the following week.

But once in London Jane Porter was no more tractable than she had been in Baltimore. She found one excuse after another, and when, finally, Lord Tennington invited the party to cruise around Africa in his yacht, she expressed the greatest delight in the idea, but absolutely refused to be married until they had returned to London. As the trip was to consume a year at least, for they were to stop for indefinite periods at various points of interest, Clayton mentally anathematized Tennington for ever suggesting such a ridiculous trip.

It was Lord Tennington's plan to cruise through the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, and thus down the ast Coast, putting in at every port that was worth the seeing.

And so it happened that on a certain day two vessels passed in the Strait of Gibraltar. The smaller, a trim white yacht, was speeding toward the east, and on her deck sat a young woman who gazed with sad eyes upon a diamond-studded locket which she idly fingered. Her thoughts were far away, in the dim, leafy fastness of a tropical jungle—and her heart was with her thoughts.

She wondered if the man who had given her the beautiful bauble, that had meant so much more to him than the intrinsic value which he had not even known could have meant to him, was back in his savage forest.

Upon the deck of the larger vessel, a passenger steamer passing toward the east, the man sat with another young woman, and the two idly speculated upon the identity of the dainty craft gliding so gracefully through the gentle swell of the lazy sea.

When the yacht had passed the man resumed the conversation that her appearance had broken off.

"Yes," he said, "I like America very much, and that means, of course, that I like Americans, for a country is only what its people make it. I met some very delightful people while I was there. I recall one family from your own city, Miss Strong, whom I liked particularly—Professor Porter and his daughter."

"Jane Porter!" exclaimed the girl. "Do you mean to tell me that you know Jane Porter? Why, she is the very best friend I have in the world. We were little children together—we have known each other for ages."

"Indeed!" he answered, smiling. "You would have difficulty in persuading any one of the fact who had seen either of you."

"I'll qualify the statement, then," she answered, with a laugh. "We have known each other for two ages—hers and mine. But seriously we are as dear to each other as sisters, and now that I am going to lose her I am almost heartbroken."

To Be Continued.


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# THE FARMSTEAD

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some experienced person tell whether it would be advisable to plant osage orange seed for post timber? Also give full information concerning the care to be given.— H., New Freeport, Pa.

**Management of Meadow Land.**

The American farmer does not give his meadow lands a fair deal. He does not recognize to what an extent the labor problem is solved by maintaining a portion of his land in mowings, and he does not measure the large returns from the small cost of production. Many farmers prize grain and cultivated crops because their production has become a custom, looked upon as essential and fundamental in farming, rather than because there is profit in them. In many instances, more land in grass would solve the labor and fertility problem and bring greater profits.

Ourgreatest problem is to secure and maintain an adequate supply of organic matter in the soil. In the past one could find outside sources of manure supply from towns and villages or by buying feed, but now thousands of farms must be self-supporting.

The farmer who maintains good meadows may, by concentrating his cultivation and applying manure and fertilizer on a smaller area, receive a higher return from his labor than he does at present.

Many recommend growing clover exclusively, but in my judgment it is better to mix it with some of the grasses, usually timothy, and allow the grass and clover to occupy the land two or three years, especially if two cash or cultivated crops are grown in the rotation. In this way we have a place for the farm manures where they may be used to help grow a heavier greensward to plow under instead of being largely used up by the first cultivated crop.

Manure applied on the new seeding insures a big crop of hay. The larger crops of clover or mixed hay we harvest, the more nitrogen and humus-making material go back to the soil in the roots and stuble of the crops.

The high price of clover seed and unexpected factors, such as unfavorable seasons, scarcity of labor and the uncertainty of new seeding coming through the winter, have convinced many farmers that it is better to keep a portion of their land in older mowings. My observation and experience each year prove the advantages of managing clover and grass crops in this way.

One of the reasons why so many farmers have failed to see any good in the timothy and grass crops is because they have been lectured to over and over again that only legumes add any nitrogen to the soil. Of course, they are the best, but there are millions of little organisms waiting to seize upon any root or stem, anything organic, to make nitrogen for another plant. This may explain why a thick, heavy sod has such great value to the crops grown in the rotation.

**Gain in Using Fanning Mill.**

The yield of oats is increased by running the seed through the fanning mill to blow out the empty hulls and dead or injured kernels. This should eliminate the very small kernels and kernels carrying "pin oats." After repeated tests in Iowa there seems to be no indication that very large, heavy grains are superior to the sound medium-sized grains. Once through the fanning mill to take out the light seed is as good as running it through two or three times. Probably the greatest value of fanning seed before sowing is to remove the weed seed.

**Bacon and Sausage.**

The Ayrshire method, followed in some parts of Great Britain, of curing and rolling bacon for immediate use is as follows:

The pig having been carefully skinned and the head and feet removed, all the bones are then taken out, and the carcass cut into four quarters, and put in pickle for two or three days in winter or for four days in warm weather.

The pickle is prepared with salt, saltpeter, sugar, and, if possible, some old pickle which retains color and flavor. When the three or four days are up the bacon is taken out, partially dried, and then rolled up, and after firming a little longer is ready for use. This bacon is not cured to keep long.

For sausages, take one pound of lean pork and three-quarters of a pound of the fat from the inside of a pig. Pick the meat and fat free from skin and gristle, and chop it as fine as possible.

Chop also as fine as possible six sage leaves, a sprig of lemon thyme, as much nutmeg as will lay on a silver quarter, a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a heaping teaspoonful of mixed mace and cloves, pounded. Mix all well together with half a teacupful of bread crumbs and one whole egg.

Fill clean skins with the mixture, giving the skin a twist at the desired length of each sausage. Prick them, boil for 10 minutes, and then fry in the usual way. If preferred, the sausage meat may be pressed into clean, dry jars, and some boiling drippings poured over the top. The sausage meat will keep for weeks, when it can be made into cakes or formed into sausages, and fried in boiling fat.


### MAY BE COFFEE
**That Causes all the Trouble.**

When the house is afire, it's about the same as when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," wrote a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely most of the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the coffee and began to use Postum and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble, I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats strong and regularly. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me.

"I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.


## THE DAIRY

**Calf With Diarrhoea.**

For a calf with diarrhoea, beat the contents of one egg and a teaspoonful of salt together and give the calf at time of feeding, by pouring it down the calf's throat. Repeat the dose in the morning but leave out the salt. Three quarts of milk is enough if the calf is scouring, and a less amount would be better for a few feeds until the diarrhoea leaves. Then add a pint more milk each feed until the calf is taking four quarts at a feed.

I usually feed about three quarts of milk each feed, the first week (whole milk. I increase the amount to four quarts to a feed the second week, by adding one quart of skimmed milk. Then I begin cutting down the whole milk at the rate of one quart each week until, when four weeks old, I have it on skimmed milk. Then add a little shelled corn and wheat bran to the calf bucket after it has taken its milk and you will soon have it eating dry feed. Increase on the dry feed—keeping up the skimmed milk feed until weaning time, or until the calf is four or five months old.

My calves will begin to eat silage usually at three to four weeks old. I start them slow on dry feed and feed clover hay if I have it, or any kind of rough feed that I may have.—O. B. S.

**Skim a Rich Cream.**

Nearly all the chemical and bacteriological changes in cream take place in the serum or milky part, therefore, the richer the cream the better it will keep, other conditions being the same. By skimming a rich cream, more skim milk is left at home for feed and there is also smaller bulk on which to pay express charges. For these reasons it is generally advisable to skim cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent butter fat.

**Controlling Moisture in Butter.**

The buttermaker can in a great measure control the amount of water in the butter he makes. Soft butter will hold more water than hard butter. If the dairyman wishes the butter to hold more water he works when warm; if he wishes it to contain less water he works it in a colder condition.

Hardness or softness of butter depends on the kind and quantity of feeds given, the period of lactation and the temperature at which the butter is churned and washed.

When a large percentage of water is to be incorporated, the butter is churned into large lumps in a wash water warmer than churning temperature, and then run through rollers in wash water warmer than used in churning. The object is to soften the butter so it will hold and retain more moisture than it would at a lower temperature.

Although the government allows 16 per cent moisture in butter, and creamerymen may churn and work it at any temperature they wish, yet the individual who wishes to produce the highest grade of butter will not churn nor work it at too high a temperature in a soft condition. Those who desire to establish a reputation for the best butter should be careful not to work more than 12 to 14 per cent moisture into their butter.

Salt improves both flavor and keeping qualities of butter, as well as increasing its weight at a small proportionate cost. Butter containing a small proportion of salt poorly dissolved, tastes more salty than with a larger proportion well dissolved. Consequently, dissolve the salt and work it in well, at the same time working out all the motes.

## POULTRY

**Hatching Hints.**

Eggs for hatching should be collected two to four times a day in freezing weather to prevent chilling.

The length of time to cool eggs depends upon the temperature of the incubator room. A good rule is to leave them out until they feel slightly cool once daily after the seventh and until the nineteenth day.

Eggs from different varieties of the same class, such as Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, may be incubated together, but it is not advisable to mix eggs from the Mediterranean with American or Asiatic class as the former hatch a little quicker.

**Correct Incubator Temperature.**

The correct temperature depends upon the position of the thermometer in the egg chamber. The manufacturer's directions should be followed and changed only after considerable experience indicates that they can be improved. The need of this change may be due to the fact that a manufacturer cannot make a machine and rules which will be adapted to all conditions.

When the bulb of the thermometer rests directly on the eggs, the temperture is usually held at 101½ to 102 degrees the first week, 102 to 103 degrees the second week, and 103 degrees the third week; while a hanging thermometer is operated at about 102 to 102½ degrees the first two weeks and 103 degrees the last week.

At hatching time the machine will frequently run up to 104 or 105 degrees without any injury to the chickens. If the temperature has been right up to hatching time, it is usually better not to change the regulator at that time, provided the temperature does not run up to about 105 degrees.

While the eggs will hatch just as well if the temperature is run slightly higher throughout the hatch, the chickens are apt to be weak and hard to raise. In a good hatch the eggs will start to pip on the evening of the nineteenth day, and most of the chickens will be out of the shell on the morning of the twenty-first day.

If the hatch is much earlier or later than this, it indicates that the conditions during incubation have not been right. A high temperature may hatch eggs too quickly and produce weak chickens, while a continuous low temperature throughout the hatch will delay it for several hours.

**Why Turkeys Are Delicate.**

The majority of turkey breeders make a grave mistake in mating together birds that are too young. A fact that does not seem to be commonly known—or, if known, ignored—is that turkeys do not attain full maturity till they are three years old, and thus yearling cocks and hens should not be mated together. If pullets are used, they should be served by a two, or, preferably, a three-year-old cock, and vice versa.

Only in this manner will strong, healthy chickens be produced, those possessing a sound constitution and an abundance of vigor; while, on the other hand, if immature stock be employed, the offspring will probably be delicate, and a considerable amount of difficulty will be experiences in rearing them succesfully.

## LIVE STOCK

**Paying Market for Saddlers.**

In almost any good market is a rather steady demand for good mounts of various sizes. Most buyers like a somewhat small horse, standing about 14 hands and weighing 1,000 pounds or less. This is the ideal animal for polo work, and is also quite suitable for general riding purposes.

In many of the larger cities are various riding and hunt clubs, often boasting of several hundred members, and creating a steady call for mounts. Farmers who have small horses, too light for draft or farm work, may profit by giving their stock systematic training as saddlers.

The general, everyday method of breaking or "busting" won't do, for to obtain good prices there must be quality in the horses. Saddle horses sell to exclusive buyers, who demand something extra, either in breeding or breaking, and are willing to pay a good price for the desired animal.

Once a horse is broken he is fixed to stay, and no other methods can be successfully used on him. If he is badly trained in the start, although he may later be improved, he will never forget his first lessons, and will never amount to much as a saddle horse.

Constant kindness is the essential point in handling saddle horses. If harsh measures are used, the animal either will resent it and become a vicious unsafe mount or his spirit will be broken and all the dash and vim that counts so much in the saddler will be lacking. To be a good saddle horse, and bring a good price, he must be all horse, not mean, ugly, or unruly, but spirited, lively, and alert. No horse naturally lazy will pay to train. A horse that lacks spirit is not worth handling.

Teach the animal to feel his bit at all times and thus be constantly on the alert to catch the slightest signal from his rider. A horse with a mouth of iron and seemingly no feeling in it, is a poor saddler; so also is the one who is not sure footed. He had better be used on the plow than spoiled by systematic training.

## THE ORCHARD

**Peach Leaf Curl.**

The disease can readily be controlled by a thorough application of concentrated lime-sulphur before the buds open in the spring. Bordeaux mixture, applied early in the spring before the buds start, also will control leaf-curl, but the lime-and-sulphur mixture is advisable, because it will control San Jose scale as well.

It is essential that this application of lime-sulphur or bordeaux mixture be made in the spring before the leaf buds begin to open. Just as soon as the buds start to expand, the spores of the leaf-curl fungus may be scattered upon them, germinate and push their little hyphae or rootlets in between the bud scales.

After this has taken place it is impossible thoroughly to check the disease, because it is already inside the leaf tissues. The object of the early spring applications of lime sulphur or bordeaux mixture is to kill the spores of the leaf-curl fungus before they germinate. In other words, spraying for leaf-curl must be preventive, as no cure is possible after the disease is established.

It is essential to use a lime-sulphur solution that has been properly prepared and diluted with water to a strength of not less than 1.03 specific gravity. The spray material should then be thoroughly applied so that every bud and small twig receives its coating. Any portion of the tree that is not covered with the spray material is likely to become infected.


## Roofing

**Prices S-M-A-S-H-E-D!**

Don't buy Roofing, Siding or Ceiling until you get Harris Brothers' Big "Price Wrecking" complete Roofing Catalog. Amazing values: **$1.19** buys 100 sq. ft. Corrugated Iron roofing; **Order lot No. G-14. 47c** buys half ply Rubber-surfaced, including nails and cement. **Order lot No. G-15.** Above prices are f.o.b. Chicago—not freight prepaid. Carefully estimated—

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35th and Iron Sts. Chicago
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## THE GARDEN

**When to Plant Vegetables.**

Temperature and moisture requirements are governing factors in planting vegetable seed. Garden vegetables can be easily divided into two classes, namely: Cool season and warm season crops. There are three groups in the former and two in the latter class.

The first group is composed of short season crops, which cannot endure the heat of summer, but which can be planted in the open ground early enough to develop before hot weather. These comprise garden cress, leaf lettuce, kohl-rabi, mustard, peas, radishes spinach and turnips. Additional plantings of lettuce, radishes and peas can be made to secure a succession. Some of these crops can also be grown in the autumn if there is sufficient moisture. The second group consists of those which cannot endure excessive heat and which require such a long period of growth that the seed must be started under glass, and the crops transplanted. These are early cabbage, early cauliflower and head lettuce. Late cabbage and cauliflower are started at such a time as to complete their growth during the cool fall months.

The third group demands cool, moist weather during their early stages, but are capable of enduring considerable heat and drouth after becoming fully established. These include beets, carrots, chard, kale, leeks, onions, parsley, parsnips, early potatoes, salsify, upland cress and New Zealand spinach, besides the perennial crops, asparagus and rhubarb.

All cool season crops need to be planted about as early as the ground is fit in the spring, which is the ideal time for seeding oats. This is imperative in plants in groups 1 and 2, and with onions in the last group. Beets, carrots, chard and parsnips will not germinate in as cold weather as the other crops mentioned, hence it is frequently necessary to replant them or delay planting for a week or 10 days after other crops are put in.

Warm season crops include those which will mature in the open ground from seed planted after the weather has become warm, and those which require to be started under glass. The first group includes string beans, lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, gherkins, cantaloupes and watermelons, okra, squashes and pumpkin.

Those most persistent in drouth are gherkins, watermelons and okra, crops which are especially adapted to southern localities. Cucumbers demand more moisture than any of the other crops in this group, and if possible should be planted in a depression where the soil is moist.

Crops which should be started under glass and transplanted are eggplant, sweet potatoes, peppers and tomatoes. The first two require a higher temperature than the others and should not be set in the open ground until 10 days or two weeks later.

**Swiss Chard.**

It is surprising how few people know of this delicious vegetable, the king of all pot herbs. Spinach and other greens are excellent, but they are soon gone, they require considerable picking over and are often gritty, even after repeated washings. Chard leaves, on the contrary, may be had from late in the spring till freezing weather in the fall, and the large leaves, grown in rich soil, are so high above the ground that they have no grass or grit among them when gathered.

The plant is beautiful enough in its foliage for the flower garden, the dark green, crinkled leaves of the Lucullus variety contrasting finely with the pearly white, fleshy midrib and stem. A basket of it attracts inquiry and admiration on the street and in the vegetable exhibit at the fairs. The midrib and stem are said to be a good substitute for asparagus when cooked separate and add to the succulence of the dish of greens, when the leaves are cooked entire as a substitute for spinach.

Swiss chard is usually sown early in spring and the plants thinned to stand four to six inches apart, but to have it early and especially fine, one can sow it in the hotbed or cold frame and transplant it early into rich ground, a foot apart each way. The plants grow rapidly, and if you cut only the outer leaves each time, the inner ones keep developing and afford a continuous supply throughout the season, a dozen or so plants being enough for a family. If you are fond of greens—and the doctors say we Americans ought to eat more of them—try Swiss chard and you will make a pleasing discovery.

**Chickweed.**

Chickweed generally comes in through the practice of using stable manure on the lawn. It is far better to use only fine bone meal on a lawn. Chickweed flourishes as it is a winter weed and blooms and seeds freely before anyone is thinking of preparing the ground for garden truck in spring. It does not matter much in the cultivated garden, since it is easily destroyed in spring, but on a lawn it will smother the grass and be a constant nuisance.

The best way to destroy it is to pound fine some nitrate of soda and sprinkle it over the chickweed when wet. This will usually kill it and will help the grass. I do not object much to it among the hardy garden crops in winter, as it makes a thick mulch and is, to a great extent, protective, and is soon out of the way when cultivation and hot weather comes.


## Easier to Own Engines Now

The new 1915 sales plan which has been put into effect by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., is a new step of advance in the kerosene and gasoline engine industry. Witte now sells direct from factory to user, and has arranged for easy payments, so a WITTE engine can earn its own cost while the user is paying for it. For twenty-eight years Mr. Witte has done nothing but build WITTE engines.

ED. H. WITTE.

His catalog and circulars, together with the prices he makes, show he is a master at his business. The Witte factory is one of three of the first gasoline engine factories in America, and is now the oldest and largest exclusive engine business, selling only direct to the user. Mr. Witte has just brought out his new handsome catalog in three-color printing, the title of which is "How to Judge Engines." The text matter with the many pictures and drawings shows in a convincing manner that a WITTE engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, gas, naptha or distillate, is a competent "hand," suitable for any work that can be harnessed to a belt. The striking part of this showing is the really low prices that are made on all sizes of these engines, from 2 to 22 horse power, stationary, portable, skidded or saw-rig styles. These factory prices mean a saving to purchaser of anywhere from $25.00 to $250.00, according to the size and style of engine selected—a 6 horse power stationary engine, for instance, selling at $97.75 for the complete outfit, all ready to run as soon as unloaded at destination. The 60 days' free trial plan is also explained in connection with the liberal 5-year guaranty, which Mr. Witte makes very definite and broad. Your name and address, sent to Mr. Witte at his factory address, 2616 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., will bring to you one of these new catalogs, free, together with his new Easy Payment Sales Plan.—Advertisement.


## ALLIED ADVANCE IS NEAR

**French and English Troops Moved From Training Camps.**

The reserve army of France has been amalgamated with the regular force under command of Gen. Joffre. This means that the full French strength is now in the field and is ready for the advance as soon as Great Britain is able to move her army of over 1,000,000 to the base camps agreed upon by the military authorities.

It is not believed that the allies will wait for spring before attempting their forward movement. It is thought that not later than the middle of March the pressure will be applied to the German lines as a "feeling out movement" and that before the spring thaws definite progress will have been made at certain points.

The accumulation of hospital supplies in French cities indicate imminent action. The fact that the authorities realize when the weather gets warm and the hundreds of bodies buried in shallow graves may infect the water supply is expected to be a strong factor in forcing an early campaign.

**INVESTED HIS TIPS AND DIED WORTH $70,000**

Walter Harmon, negro Pullman conductor, died a few days ago in Hagerstown, Md., worth $70,000. Harmon entered the railroad service when a young boy. He was thrifty and alert. He invested his tips in real estate and prospered. Harmon was only 45 years of age when he died.


## SEEDS

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**SPECIAL OFFER**
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

**PRIZE COLLECTION** Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 Kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 35c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

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Write today; mention this paper.
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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

**H.W. BUCKBEE**
Rockford Seed Farms
Farm 282 Rockford, Ill.

## Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 656 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 95 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

## WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

*Strawberry PLANTS* **FREE** To introduce our *Pedigreed Everbearing* strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. PEDIGREED NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## COILED SPRING FENCE

EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER should send for our Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence. Many big values are offered.

# DANIELS PLANS A NAVAL REVIEW

## Garrison Wants Army to Take Part in Joint Showing of Strength.

Washington, Feb. 26.—If plans now being made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels are not frustrated by President Wilson, there will be a demonstration of the power and efficiency of the United States navy next June.

In making announcement of tentative plans for naval maneuvers at Narragansett, a great review off New York, and another review at Hampton roads, immediately preceding the cruise of the navy through the Panama canal to San Francisco, where another review will be held, Secretary Daniels deprecated the suggestion that this program bears any relation to the situation in Europe.

**Garrison Plans Joint Maneuvers.**

When Secretary of War Garrison heard about the proposition to hold a naval demonstration off New York, he immediately became enthusiastic over the idea of having joint maneuvers of the army and navy to demonstrate the effectiveness of the fortifications of New York harbor and the efficiency of the army in repelling a naval attack upon the coast of the United States.

Secretary Garrison does not think there is anything in the foreign situation which would make such a demonstration inexpedient at this time. His chief concern lies in the fact that congress has not provided the money for such maneuvers.

Both members of the cabinet concede they may change their views and their plans after consultation with President Wilson.

**Daniels Against Joint Maneuvers.**

The secretary of the navy does not take kindly to the idea of joint maneuvers as long as the European war is in progress. He is rather of the opinion that it would be "rubbing it in." He sees nothing improper about a naval demonstration alone, however, and has written to Rear Admiral Fletcher to outline the program.

Rear Admiral Fletcher has already received instructions to assemble the first line ships off Narragansett for target practice. The fleet, which is now at Guantanamo, will steam northward about May 15, arriving at Narragansett about June 1.

The target practice will take about ten days, after which the fleet will go to New York to meet the second line and the reserve ships, where fleet maneuvers will be held.


# HEAL YOUR SKIN WITH RESINOL

**It Stops Itching Instantly, and Clears Away Unsightly Eruptions.**

If your skin itches and burns with eczema or any such tormenting, unsightly skin disease, simply wash the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry, and apply a little Resinol Ointment. The itching stops INSTANTLY, you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins at once. That is because the soothing, antiseptic Resinol medication strikes right into the surface, arrests the action of the disease, and almost always restores the tortured, inflamed skin to perfect health—quickly, easily and at little cost.

Prescribed by doctors for twenty years, and sold by every druggist.


# NAMES "SPECIAL PORTS"

## McAdoo Extends War Insurance Zone.

Washington, Feb. 26.—All ports in the British isles were made "special ports," requiring special rates of war risk insurance from the government bureau by an order issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The only special ports in the United Kingdom under former orders were those on the North sea, north of London.

The order also extends the special port zone on the continent to include Bordeaux. The previous limit was Dunkirk. The bureau reserves the right to refuse insurance to these ports.


## Standard Remedy For Many Homes

Indigestion and constipation are two conditions closely related and the cause of much physical suffering.

The tendency to indulge one's appetite is general, so that most people suffer at some time or another from rebellion of the overtaxed organs of digestion and elimination. A simple, pleasantly effective remedy that will quickly relieve the congestion of poisonous waste and restore regularity, is the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin, sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a mild, pleasant, laxative-tonic and digestant, absolutely free from opiates or narcotic drugs and has been the standard household remedy in countless homes for many years. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.


# U. S. UNPREPARED DECLARES BRITON

## Lloyd-George Cities Present War as Proof of German Strength.

Bangor, Wales, via London, March 1.—The chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George, made a pointed reference to the United States in a speech here.

"If Germany is triumphant over this country," he said, "she will be practically dictator of the world. And where," he asked, "could we then look to a chivalrous country to protect us—to America?

"If countries like France and Russia, with huge armies, and we, with the most powerful navy in the world, could not face this terrible machine, how could America step in? It would be more than America could do to defend her interests in her own continent. America is more unready than we were."

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the chancellor said the people of the country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged and warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle. He declared that while England had enrolled the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country or in any century it ought to be larger still.

# CAN'T PACIFY INDIAN BAND

## Agents and Friendly Utes Fail in Effort.

Denver, Feb 26.—Efforts of government agents and Indians friendly to the whites to induce the band of Piute indians who are aiding Tse-Ne-Gat in evading arrest on a charge of murder, have failed, according to reports received here from Bluff, Utah, today.

Navajo scouts have reported to United States Marshal Nebeker that the squaws and papooses in the band of fugitives have been taken to a place of safety across the San Juan river.

Forty-eight warriors, headed by "Old Polk," father of Tse-Ne-Gat, and "Old Posey," are said to be entrenched in what is known as Butler's Wash, a few miles southwest of Bluff, and are prepared to resist the posse of federal deputies. Marshal Nebeker, it is stated, will make another attempt to surround and capture the Indians with his present force and will not ask for federal troops for the present, at least.


## TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15 CENTS

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Well informed people all over the country are taking advantage of an unusual offer by the publishers of the Pathfinder. This well known national weekly magazine contains all the worth while news of the world, illustrated and presented in a most entertaining manner. It is clean, sincere, non-partisan, reliable—well printed in large type. It puts everything clearly, fairly and briefly.

Washington is the fountain head of the activities and progress of the day; the Pathfinder is right on the ground—the only big national publication at the seat of government. $1 a year, or send 15 cents for thirteen weeks' trial subscription to the Pathfinder, box 87, Washington, D. C. The 15 cents does not repay them, but they are glad to invest in new friends.—Advt.


# ALLIES WIN; WHEAT DROPS

## Dardanelles Victory Brings Price Away Down.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Reports that the outer forts in the Dardanelles had been silenced, with the possibility of Russia finding an outlet for her grain, and uncertainty of shipping from the Americas to England, caused a weak opening in grains on the board of trade today. May wheat sold at $1.51@1.48½, compared with yesterday's close at $1.53⅝. July sold at $1.23@1.21¼, compared with $1.25¼.

The bulls made much of a rumor that a Chicago house had received overnight a cable from a foreign government asking for an offer on 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, but the brokers refused to confirm or deny.

Just how much wheat Russia could send her allies in western Europe in the event the British and French fleets get through the many remaining miles of forts and mines in the Dardanelles and open a path, was not known. Estimates ranged as high as 250,000,000 bushels and as low as none. As the day progressed, the war bulletins were watched with prices, while the market continued nervous.

It is not believed at the board that the American government will declare an embargo on exports.


**New Feather Beds only $5.49**

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 3521 Greensboro, N. C

**SONG POEMS WANTED** for publication. You may write a big song hit! Experience unnecessary. Publication guaranteed if acceptable. Send us your verses or melodies today. Write for free valuable booklet. MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 145. Washington, D. C.

**FREE 4 RINGS** Order 12 pkgs. Gold Eye Needles. Easily sold at 10c with thimble free. Return $1.20 and all 4 beautiful rings are yours. No money needed. Order today. GLOBE CO., Dept. B, 783 Greenville, Pa.


# BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**7089—Ladies' Collars.**

These accessories are indispensable. The plain collar and folded chemisette in No. 1 is especially good with coats and with waists of satin and heavy fabrics, the other styles are suitable for linen, for lawn, for satin, for lace, net and the like with pearl, jet or lace buttons.

The pattern is cut in one size.

**7048—Ladies' Apron.**

This very graceful design has sleeve and side bodies cut in one, while the front forms a narrow panel at the top and widens into skirt sections lower down. The back is entirely plain, with the closing down the center. Ginghams, calico and other wash materials are suitable for this apron.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 40 and 44 in. bust measure.

**7076—Girls' Dress.**

This natty frock is made with an underwaist or guimpe with sleeves attached to it. The overdress buttons on the shoulder and hangs straight from shoulder to hem. The belt may be of the dress material or of satin or leather.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**7057—Ladies' Dress.**

This simple frock is for home or street wear, according to the material used in making it. The plain blouse closes in front with handsome shawl collar and the sleeves are plain and full length, but may be shortened. The skirt has three gores and side front closing. It may have raised or regulation waistline.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

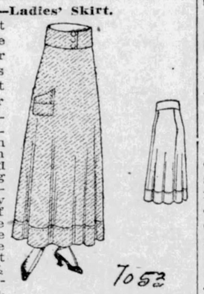
**6956—Ladies' Dress.**

This dress has a plain, loose blouse, with slightly enlarged armhole and open neck, trimmed with a pretty square collar. A three-gore foundation skirt, has a straight lower section attached to it and over this is worn the tunic, which is somewhat circular in cut and is seamed in front and back. Two materials or one may be used in making. The dress pattern (6956) is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

**7066—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.**

In this design we have the raglan sleeve, which extends to the neck edge. The sleeves may be made full length or shorter. The closing is in the center front and the neck is finished with a flat collar. A belt holds in the fullness of the material at the waistline. The pattern (7066) is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure.

**7053—Ladies' Skirt.**




This skirt may be made with three or four gores, as preferred. It has either raised or regulation waistline and both the patch pockets and the facing along the lower edge may be omitted, if desired. In the medium size the lower edge of the skirt measures 2¾ yards, a comfortable width, and the general cut is circular. The skirt pattern (7053) is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waistline measure.

**7068—Misses' Shirt Waist.**

In this smart model the fronts are either open or closed at the neck, but the high, straight collar is used with both. The material is gathered along the shoulder seam and the full length sleeve is inserted, with a widened armhole and is finished with a cuff. It may be shortened, if desired. The waist pattern (7068) is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.


## EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.


Mr. Taft seems to have reached the age of greatest efficiency since he retired from political office.

# LODY'S NAME IN PASSPORT CASE

## German Naval Attache Said to Have Assisted Spy Executed in England.

New York, Feb. 26.—Federal authorities today were investigating a statement made by counsel for Richard P. Stegler, the German naval reservist, arrested in this city Wednesday night, to the effect that Captain Boyed, naval attache to the German embassy in Washington, had furnished an American passport to Carl Hans Lody, the German spy who was put to death in the Tower of London last November. In his general denial of Stegler's statements involving him, Captain Boyed referred to this allegation as trash.

Charles H. Griffiths, former assistant United States attorney, was assigned by United States Commissioner Houghton to defend Stegler. linked the names of the German naval attache and Lody in a statement given out after a conference with Stegler in the Tombs.

"Stegler told me," Mr. Griffiths said, "that on one occasion while he was on his way to keep an appointment with Captain Boyed, a Dr. Fuehr told him that Boyed had carried through the scheme that made it possible to secure an American passport for Lody, and that Boyed sent Lody to England, where he was executed. Stegler also said that Dr. Fuehr had told him that Boyed was the only person who knew all the details of the Lody plot, "because he had planned the whole thing."

**To Support Wife.**

Stegler was quoted by Mr. Griffiths as having said that his negotiations with Boyed had progressed to the point where they had discussed money that was to be paid to Mrs. Stegler while her husband was in England. According to the lawyer Captain Boyed in a talk with Stegler at the German club in this city had agreed to pay Mrs. Stegler $150 a month while Stegler was in England and had furthermore agreed, should the British discover his mission and he met the same fate as Lody, to pay Mrs. Stegler $150 a month so long as she should live.

**Boyed Denies All.**

Captain Boyed denied all the statements alleged to have been made by Stegler. The naval attache said he had tried to obtain employment for Stegler and had advanced him money on account of traveling expenses because he thought he could place him with a friend in Germany who wanted to employ a good linguist.


**WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?**

Catarrh Specialist Sproule made an offer of Free Catarrh Treatment in the Toledo Weekly Blade for Feb. 4th to all who asked for it. Since then, he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "I am entirely rid of the nasty Catarrh that bothered me for 25 years." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue, you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Treatment.


# WIFE OF STEGLER CHARGES FRAME-UP

## Soon Gains Freedom After Arrest for Alleged Assault on Reporter.

**New York, March 1.—The federal grand jury today indicted Richard P. Stegler, Richard Madden, Gustave Cook and "persons unknown" for conspiring to defraud the United States government in procuring a passport on the application alleged to have been fraudulently signed by Stegler and Madden.**

**Stegler is in the Tombs. He made a confession several days ago.**

New York, March 1.—Mrs. Richard P. Stegler, arrested today at the Grenoble Hotel on a charge of felonious assault made by Arthur Mateiket, reporter for a German newspaper, was discharged later in police court.

Had certain evidence been more definite, the magistrate said, he would have been inclined to send her accuser to the workhouse.

**Husband Indicted.**

Almost at the moment of Mrs. Stegler's discharge in police court, the federal grand jury returned an indictment charging her husband with conspiracy against the United States in obtaining an American passport falsely. Stegler is a German naval reservist. Two others were indicted with him, Richard Madden, in whose name the passport was issued, and Gustav Cook, of Hoboken, who, it is charged, participated in obtaining the passport.

The three men were to be arraigned later in the afternoon.

Mrs. Stegler spent the night on a cot in a police station. Mateiket, who appeared against her, told the court that she had attacked him in a bedroom with a seltzer bottle and then had beaten him over the head with a cane. He showed no marks of an encounter, however. The testimony brought out the fact that Mateiket and another man had accompanied two women to the hotel, one of them being Mrs. Stegler, that the party had remained in the hotel parlor for some time, and afterwards had obtained adjoining rooms, where they remained until 1:30 o'clock.

**Attempt to Disrobe Her.**

Mrs. Stegler testified that the party remained together during the entire period they were at the hotel, and that the two men had tried to disrobe her. At no time, she testified, were she and Mateiket alone. She characterized the charge against her as "a frame-up."

In dismissing the complaint, the magistrate announced that he would be inclined to send Mateiket and his male companion to the workhouse if the testimony concerning their alleged attempts to disrobe Mrs. Stegler was more definite and clear.

## RED CROSS SEAL, $520,000

### Amount Raised by Stamp Sales Christmas to Fight Phthisis.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Approximately $520,000 was raised to finance the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States by the sale of Red Cross seals last Christmas, it is announced.


# PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

clared the unsuspecting man. "If any one can draw out the colonel, it will be you."

"I'll do my best." Elsa's mind was full of rollicking malice.

Contemplative he said: "So you've been doing the Orient alone? You are like your father in that way. He was never afraid of anything. Your mental make-up, too, I'll wager is like his. Finest man in the world."

"Wasn't he? How I wish he could have always been with me! We were such good comrades. They do say I am like father. But why is it, every one seems appalled that I should travel over here without male escort?"

"The answer lies in your mirror, Elsa. Your old nurse Martha is no real protection."

"Are men so bad, then?"

"They are less restrained. The heat, the tremendous distance, the lack of amusements, are perhaps responsible. The most difficult thing in the world to amuse is man. By the way, here's a packet of letters for you."

"Thanks." Elsa played with the packet, somberly eying the superscriptions. The old disorder came back into her mind. Three of the letters were from Arthur. She dreaded to open them.

"Now, I'll expect you to come to the apartments and have tea at five."

"Be glad to. Only, don't have any one else. I just want to visit and talk as I used to."

"I promise not to invite anybody."

"I must be going, then. I'm not sure of my ticket to Hongkong."

"Go straight to the German Lloyd office. The next P. & O. boat is booked full. Don't bother to go to Cook's. Everybody's on the way home now. Go right to the office. I'll have my boy show you the way. Chong!" he called. A bright-eyed young Chinese came in quickly and silently from the other room. "Show lady German Lloyd office. All same quick."

"All light. Lady come."

"Until tea."

In the outer office she paused for a moment or so to look at the magazines and weeklies from home. The Chinese boy, grinning pleasantly, peered curiously at Elsa's beautiful hands. She heard some one enter and quite naturally glanced up. The newcomer was Mallow. He stared at her, smiled familiarly and lifted his helmet.

Elsa, with cold, unflickering eyes, offered his greeting no recognition whatever. The man felt that she was looking through him, inside of him, searching out all the dark corners of his soul. He dropped his gaze confused. Then Elsa calmly turned to the boy.

"Come, Chong."

There was something in the manner of her exit that infinitely puzzled him. It was the insolence of the well-bred, but he did not know it. To offset his chagrin and confusion, he put on his helmet and passed into the private office. She was out of his range of understanding.

Mallow was an American by birth but had grown up in the Orient, hardily. In his youth he had been beaten and trampled upon, and now that he had become rich in copra (the dried kernels of cocoanuts from which oil is made), he in his turn beat and trampled. It was the only law he knew. He was without refinement, never having come into contact with that state of being long enough to fall under its influence. He was a shrewd bargainer; and any who respected him did so or two reasons, his strength and his wallet. Such flattery sufficed his needs He was unmarried; by inclination, perhaps, rather than by failure to find an agreeable mate. There were many women in Penang and Singapore who would have snapped him up, had the opportunity offered, despite the fact that they knew his history tolerably well. Ordinarily, when in Penang and Singapore, he behaved himself, drank circumspectly and shunned promiscuous companions. But when he did drink heartily, he was a man to beware of.

He hailed the consul general cordially and offered him one of his really choice cigars, which was accepted.

"I say, who was that young woman who just went out?"

The consul-general laid down the cigar. The question itself was harmless enough, it was Mallory's way of clothing it he resented. "Why?" he asked.

"She's a stunner. Just curious if you knew her, that's all. We came down on the same boat. Hanged if I shouldn't like to meet her."

"You met her on board?"

"I can't say that. Rather uppish on the steamer. But, do you know her?" eagerly.

"I do. More than that, I have always known here. She is the daughter of the late General Chetwood, one of the greatest civil engineers of our time. When he died he left her several millions. She is a remarkable young woman, a famous beauty, known favorably in European courts, and I can't begin to tell you how many other accomplishments she has."

"Well, stump me!" returned Mallow. "Is that all straight?"

"Every word of it," with a chilliness that did not escape a man even so impervious as Mallow.

"Is she a free-thinker?"

"What the devil is that? What do you mean?"

"Only this; if she's all you say she is, why does she pick out an absconder for a friend, a chap who dare not show his phiz in the states? I heard the tale from a man once employed in his office back in New York. A beachcomber, a dock-walloper, if there ever was one."

"Mallow, you'll have to explain that instantly."

"Hold your horses, my friend. What I'm telling you is on the level. She's been hobnobbing with the fellow all the way down from the Irrawaddy, so I'm told. Never spoke to any one else. Made him sit at her side at table and jabbered Italian at him, as if she didn't want other to know what she was talking about. I know the man. Fired him from my plantation when I found out what he was. Can't recall his name just now, but he known out here as Warrington; Parrot &Co."

The consul general was genuinely shocked.

"oYu can't blame me for thinking things," went on Mallow. "What man wouldn't? Ask her about Warrington. You'll find that I'm telling the truth, all right."

"If you are, then she has made one of those mistakes women make when they travel alone. I shall see her at tea and talk to her. But I do not thank you, Mallow, for telling me this. A finer, loyaler-hearted girl doesn't live. She might have been kind out of sympathy."

Mallow bit off the tip of his cigar. "He's a handsome beggar, if you want to know."

"I resent the tone. Better drop the subject before I lose my temper. I'll have your paper ready for you in the morning." The consul-general caught up his pen savagely to indicate that the interview was at an end.

"All right," said Mallow good-naturedly. "I meant no harm. Just naturally curious. Can't blame me."

"I'm not blaming you. But it has disturbed me, and I wish to be alone to think it over."

Mallow lounged out, rather pleased with himself. His greatest pleasure in life was in making others uncomfortable.

The consul general bit the wooden end of his pen and chewed the splinters of cedar. He couldn't deny that it was like Elsa to pick up some derelict for her benefactions. But to select a man who was probably wanted by the American police was a frightful misfortune. Women had no business to travel alone. It was all very well when they toured in parties of eight or ten; but for a charming young woman like Elsa, attended by a spinster companion who doubtless dared not offer advice, it was decidedly wrong. And thereupon he determined that her trip to Yokohama should find her well guarded.

"I beg your pardon," said a pleasant voice.

The consul general had been so deeply occupied by his worry that he had not noticed the entrance of the speaker. He turned impatiently. He saw a tall blond man, bearded and tanned, with fine clear blue eyes that met his with the equanimity of the fearless.

To Be Continued.

# WOMEN OF RUSSIA

Petrograd, March 4.—As the war continues the women on the border suffer the horrors of war and the mothers and orphans left at home are the ones who suffer most. In America are many mothers and daughters, who were left penniless by the war of the Rebellion, but their sufferings are as nothing to the women and children left as widows and orphans of the soldiers who have fought and bled for their country in Europe.

Many a mother and daughter have reason to be thankful to Dr. Pierce for relief from suffering and the cure of those weaknesses of their sex, because of his "Favorite Prescription." This tonic, which is strictly a temperance medicine, has cured thousands of those weaknesses, headaches, nervousness, backaches, which are the outward manifestations of disease in women. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear—compels the organs to properly perform their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times, and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs, with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotics to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, dragging-down sensation, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

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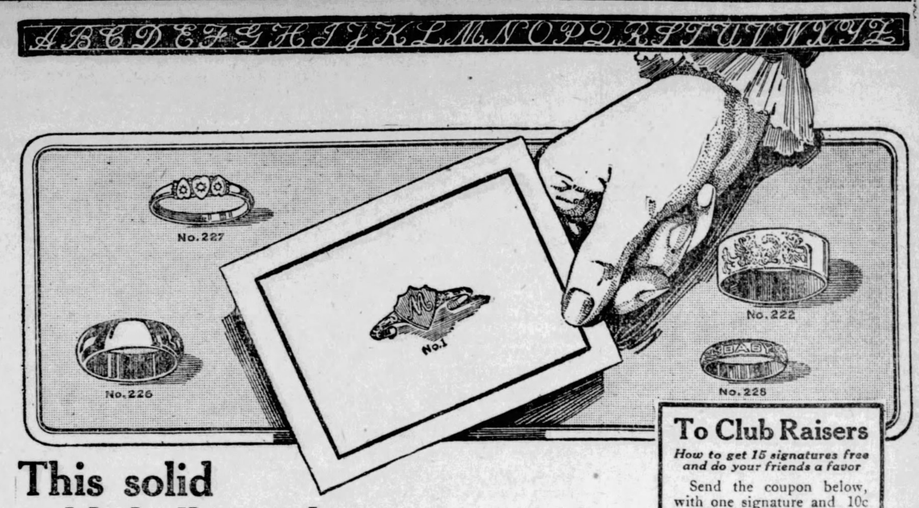
Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.—Adv.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This wonderful introductory offer closes March 31, 1915. Send the coupon below today with a signature from a one-pound package of Arbuckles' Ariosa or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee, and 10 cents in stamps or coin.

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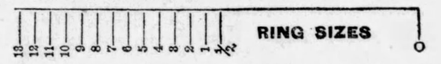


We make this astounding offer to induce you to try one pound of Arbuckles' Ariosa or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee *now*—to have you *compare* it, in flavor and aroma, with the coffee you now serve. Learn why more Arbuckles' Ariosa and Arbuckles' Ground Coffee is sold *than any other packaged coffee.*

In over a million American homes, every morning, a piping hot cup of Arbuckles' starts the day. Its tempting *coffee* aroma makes keen the appetite. It is *good* coffee—so good that it could never be offered at the price, were it not for its tremendous sales.

Try it today, and get one of these valuable initial rings for yourself or for some one in your family. Cut out the coupon now. Then buy one pound of Arbuckles' Ariosa (whole bean) or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee, cut the signature from the package, and send it today with the coupon and 10c in stamps or coin.

*Mail the coupon with the signature and 10 cents to Arbuckle Bros., 71-P Water Street, New York City*

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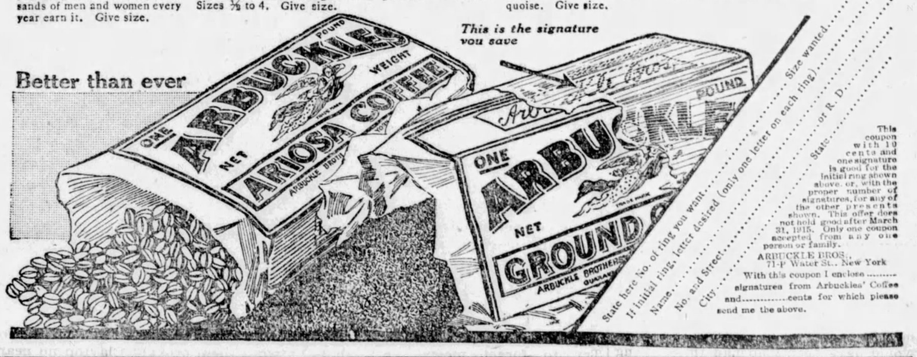
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For doing this *you* will earn 15 signatures free.

When we send you *your* ring, we will send a special blank, giving full and clear instructions as to what you have to do to get these 15 signatures free. At the same time, we will send you our beautiful new catalog, showing the wide choice of wonderful gifts you can get for 15 signatures.

Then you can advise us what you want for the 15 Arbuckle signatures that you get free; or, if you so desire, we will mail you a credit for the 15 signatures, which you can count with signatures cut from our coffee packages for articles which require greater quantity.

**Mail the coupon now, with one Arbuckle signature and 10c**

This coupon with 10 cents and one signature is good for the initial ring shown above, or, with the proper number of signatures, for any of the other presents shown. This offer does not hold good after March 31, 1915. Only one coupon accepted from any one person or family.

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# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.


## The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Jobs are never as scarce as positions.

A woman never expects anything but bad news from a telegram.

Reno believes in commercializing the idea that marriage is a failure.

Some people act as if there is but one crime, that of being found out.

Anticipation of the joys of tomorrow spoil a lot of today's happiness.

Keeping out of the war isn't a question of sentiment, it is a matter of sense.

Nothing is to be gained by looking upon life as a vale of tears and chilblains.

There are some people who have the mistaken notion that genius never sweats.

Even the President has to give up some things he wants. This is a great country.

We don't suppose the idea of making a farewell address would appeal to Mr. Bryan.

No man is driven to drink. Nor does he work up to it; it is a downgrade movement.

Mother reads the health hints for the good of the children, and the cooking recipes for father.

Nobody gets paid for what he is going to do tomorrow. It's what he does today that counts.

Is war like a game of baseball, never ended until the third man is out in the ninth inning?

It's a waste of time to talk to a liar about the value of truth. He'll think you are becoming penitent.

General Rosalie Jones is learning to run an auto. Evidently the suffrage movement is going to ride.

Cases of violation of prohibition laws are not strange. Anti-burglary laws are violated every night.

"Start at the bottom and work up," says an expert on how to succeed in life. Bet he never dug a well.

A neurologist says sane people do many crazy things. But they know it, and it's a relief from steady sanity.

The most unreasonable "neutral" is the fellow who gets angry because you won't quarrel with him about the war.

The public would think more of prophets if they would prophesy things people would like to have come true.

Sometimes the editor has the hard-heartedness to wish for an ice jam, somewhere, to hold back the flood of spring poetry.

President Wilson is being widely and enthusiastically commended for his wisdom in dropping something he couldn't hold.

Though we are inclined to believe that dogs talk with their tails, more or less, they don't waste any conversation on cats.

The $172,500 spent for a gold cigar box for King George would have made a neat contribution to the Belgian relief fund.

Harry Thaw might well marvel at the insignificance of his little individual brainstorm, since half of Europe has one.

When the man who has a watch asks you what time it is, he wants to know how much too slow or too fast your watch is.

Mother Jones says she would like to hurl a brick at Uncle Andy Carnegie. The dear old soul! She knows she couldn't hit him.

It is easy to get acquainted with some men, while with others you must know them a long time before they will offer you advice.

The kaiser is said to have aged twenty years since the war began. Which is not strange; he has seen twenty years of horror.

If we spent the time we should in running over the long list of reasons we have for being happy our grievances would die of neglect.

"Man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn." And the big grief of it is that the innocent are the chief mourners.

The best is none too good for the average man; therefore he can't be criticized for wanting to marry a woman who is above the average.

New Jersey has a deficit, which she claims to have inherited from the late Wilson gubernatorial administration. And the worst of it is she can't levy a war tax.

Compared with the millions who are fighting in Europe, George Washington had but a handful of soldiers, but every one of them knew what he was fighting for.

The Toledo Blade has the new slogan, "Marry Americans First." But whom next?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Only a daredevil would offer advice to grass widows.

A Los Angeles girl of nineteen summers beat up a burglar and threw him out of the house. The eugenists should do something to improve the breed of burglars.

"Fancy the shrieks," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "with which 'Little Brown Jug, Don't I Love Thee' would be received now." But it was popular enough when men know how to drink out of a jug.

One woman, aged 98, says the girls of today dress very foolishly. And yet they are able to get through a door easy enough, something dear old grandmother couldn't do when she wore exaggerated hoopskirts.

## CITY AND COUNTRY CHILDREN

Country children, according to Dr. Thomas D. Wood, of Columbia University, have more physical defects than city childfen. There are more cases among them of bad teeth, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, eye defects, ear defects, malnutrition, breathing defects, spinal curvature, anaemia, lung trouble and heart trouble. Save in the matter of enlarged glands, the city children have the advantage.

The basis of these conclusions is an examination of 33,000 children in New York and Pennsylvania. The findings were made public at the convention of the National Council of Education, held in Cincinnati this week.

The causes, in Dr. Wood's opinion, are insanitary school houses, indifference of parents, the lack of medical inspection and treatment, uncleanliness in farm houses.

Long ago, the cities realized the dangers that go with congested populations. They have guarded against these dangers until it is second nature with them. It is considered a community duty to fight disease, to dispose of wastes, to compel clean living. In the country, these are the duties of individuals. If they are not performed, it is held to be no concern of the countryside. Only in time of epidemic or when conditions become abhorent to an entire neighborhood is there interference with the individual privilege of encouraging and harboring disease.

Agricultural departments, state and federal, are now teaching rural sanitation. County government is fast improving school houses. When the laws of hygiene are applied throughout the country, the country's vast natural advantages will tell. Not all the sanitation and medical watchfulness which the cities could devise would balance them.

## THE PRICE OF NEUTRALITY

In our ignorance and inexperience of a few months ago, most of us though that the United States could maintain a position of neutrality and keep the quarreling nations contented with our behavior and pleased with our impartiality.

But we know better now. Whatever action we take is bound to displease one of the combatants. One of them is bound to cry out that the other fellow is favored. Both of them are bound to intrigue and scheme for advantages through us.

We are approaching a point where we will have to say to these nations: "If we cannot please you, we cannot help it. We are going to maintain an impartial attitude in this controversy of yours whether or not your diplomatists foam at the mouth and your press develops fits."

Neutrality is a hard road to travel. But despite the ruts in it and the washouts that appear, the United States will keep to that highway. In the end, all Europe may hate us and rail against us. We must look upon that as the price which must be paid for saving the youth and blood of the country. The price cannot be considered too high.

## LAST OF ROMANTIC OUTLAWS

In his home country, Frank James has ranged with the notables. He has been an institution, as proudly pointed out as the new postoffice or the great sulphur spring. It has made money for the county fair when Frank James attended and, in years gone by, cunning promoters employed him to act as judge in horse races. The gate receipts were fattened as a result.

It must be said for James that he lived up to the importance that the countryside chose to give him. He carried himself with dignity. He consorted on'y with the respectable. He was temperate in habits, moderate in the expression of opinion, reasonable and patient with those he considered his inferiors. There were signs, in recent years, that James thought most of the world with which he came in contact to be of inferior clay. And this was natural, for most of the world came to him with its mouth hanging open with awe. There was a thrifty bent in James also. Tourists could not expect to tramp over a man's farm, wear out the hinges of his gates and force conversation with the proprietor without paying something for it. People did pay, and it is our impression that most of them thought they got their money's worth.

Outlawry in America lost the last of its romantic figures in the passing of Frank James. It is pleasant to think that Frank was true to our ideas of what a reformed outlaw should be—clean-living, public-spirited, and bending in the presence of the mediocre and unrenowned.

## WASHINGTON AND NEUTRALITY

This walking the tight-rope of neutrality is an older experience with the republic than most of us are aware. It was in the administration of the first President that we had the first test of our skill at balancing.

The pot of revolution in France, so long in simmering, had come to a boil. The French people thought they had discovered a new formula of liberty and it was taken up by liberal elements throughout the world without much question as to its worthiness or practicability. America was, at once, wildly enthusiastic. And so when the conservative parts of Europe combined to crush what they considered a dangerous madness, Americans were more than eager to get into the quarrel. An envoy of the French revolutionary government hastened to the United States, confident that American warships and troop transports would soon be sent sailing across the Atlantic. He was received with an outburst of cordialty. Civic societies banqueted him. The press gave him the assurance that his mission would be successful.

But President Washington was determined that the new nation should not be drawn into the dispute. It was still a weakling. It had not recovered from its war of liberation. The people must learn to think more of their country as a distinct and separate country, and less of it as an outlying part of Europe.

"I want an American character," he said, "that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves and not for others."

The stand that Washington took not merely grieved the French agent, but grieved his hosts as well. Washington was hotly abused. Neither Lincoln nor Roosevelt, in after years, was made to bear harsher terms than were discharged at Washington for his policy. But he never swerved. He issued a proclamation of neutrality and he sat tight upon that. In the course of a few weeks, the passion for war died away. Quickly the country came to Washington's view. His statesmanship was acknowledged.

## THE NATION WANTS PEACE

There is nothing to get excited about in the destruction of the American steamer Evelyn by a floating mine. Nobody knows and nobody can ever know whether the mine was planted by the Germans or the British, and everybody understands that neither of those countries would deliberately destroy an American ship.

This is no time for the United States to be captious and quarrelsome. The warring nations are far from normal. In social life no one holds to strict account a friend with a fever or an acquaintance with an overload of alcohol. And allowances must be made for our friends overseas on exactly the same basis of reasoning.

From a selfish viewpoint, the United States, by keeping out of this war, will win an infinitely greater and more material victory than if it could, single-handed, whip all of the fighting nations. And from the higher standpoint of humanity the argument for national peace is even greater.

This country wants no part in the hideous struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. The United States wants peace—and must have peace.

## INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Judges and prosecutors have found much to complain of in the system of indeterminate sentences for convicts. They consider that it works a hardship upon them. The representatives at Columbus are so much impressed by this that, after once rejecting the bill repealing the indeterminate sentence law, they have reconsidered it and passed it.

At least in theory, the penitentiary is an institution of reform and not of punishment. In recent years, it has been coming to that in practice. Penitentiary wardens find that indeterminate sentences are a great help toward reform. They help greatly in maintaining discipline. They permit the softening of the rigor of prison life. As they serve as the highest rewards for good behavior they serve to implant just the seeds it is desired to grow in the breasts of criminals.

It would seem that in such a matter, it is not the judges and prosecutors who should be considered. Reform of criminals is the first consideration. If indeterminate sentences do this, even ever so little, the system ought not to be abolished.

## BERNHARDT'S ORDEAL

The whole world might, in recent years, have been considered in conspiracy to spoil Sarah Bernhardt.

It has crowded to see her, praised her with all the words of praise it had, all except worshiped her. It would not have been strange if she had come to think that everything and everybody must be subordinate to her wish. The way of other popular artists might have justified her in the belief that the sun and moon and stars proceeded through their courses simply in order to please her and keep her comfortable.

But Sarah Bernhardt has not been spoiled. In her ordeal of this week, she has not been petulant, but cheerful. She has not welled over with self-pity, but has been courageous and strong.

She has made her thousands and millions of admirers feel complimented in that they have placed their admiration so well.

## THE FAIR OPENS

Two things seemed to have spurred San Francisco in the building of her great fair. She wanted, for one thing, to maintain the California tradition for fine civic spirit. For another, she wanted people throughout the world to forget that there ever had been a San Francisco earthquake, that enterprise had ever been paralyzed by fire and destruction and want.

That the city has succeeded, no one can doubt. She has built a wonderful fair, more wonderful than any ever designed before, more beautiful, more warranted to please the visitors and to cause them to remember it all their lives.

When the war broke out, the managers of the fair were urged to postpone the opening for another year. They declined. They were wise in this. For even if the foreign visitors may be few, even if some of the desired foreign exhibits do not appear, the fair will draw more Americans because of the war in Europe than if no war was being fought. It will come the nearer to being a purely American institution.

The fair will do what San Francisco desires. It will impress everyone and it will wipe away any impression remaining that San Francisco is not as big and strong and energetic as it ever was.

## THE SACHET KITTEN

At last the skunk has become a kitten. There are stories without end of the town girl who, visiting on the farm and unfamiliar with the fauna of country places, saw and pursued what her soul yearned for and her arms ached to fondle—a beautiful little black-and-white kitten. Friends, by their timely warning, saved her from humiliation and everlasting regret. The impending tragedy having been averted, she was told that her heart's desire was a skunk, a thing shunned by man and despised by dogs.

Well, the little black-and-white animal has come into its own. The girl's judgment, if not her impetuosity, has been vindicated. Deodorized and domesticated, the skunk has found a place in polite society, where it is known as a sachet kitten. It is no longer a beautiful wild thing. Instead of being put out of doors at night, like the dog or the common cat, it is invited in.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

The sentiment is all right for roses and vases, but it doesn't apply to skunks. Science has wrought another wonder. The transformed skunk, the sachet kitten, is now approachable, of gentle disposition, affectionate and playful—a rival of the cat and dog. Furthermore, it is good to eat.

## THE SUN AT WORK

The next Edison is likely to be one who will be scarcely interested in the hidden forces of nature, to the development of which the present Edison has devoted nearly all his genius. This new Edison will try to utilize the energy with which the sun's rays are charged, and which have been proclaiming their power to man since the day he first gave thought to improving on the power of his own brawn.

Langley made some studies of the heat which the sun pours upon the earth. He wrote of them:

"Even on such a little area as Manhattan, or that occupied by the city of London, the noontide heat is enough, could it all be utilized, to drive all the steam engines in the world. It will not be surprising to hear that . . . though it has hitherto cost more to utilize the power than it is worth, there is reason to believe that some of the greatest changes which civilization has to bring may yet be due to such investigations."

Coal and oil must all be exhausted some day not far away. Soon, even the windfalls of the forests may be too valuable for other purposes to be used as fuel. Before civilization has really begun to trouble over sources of energy, it may be putting the sun at work.

Doubtless there are men who imagine they could induce George Washington to change his mind about some things, if they had him on earth long enough to talk to in an earnest and eloquent manner.

Because he woke up and found her warming her feet in the middle of his back, an Illinois man drove his wife out of the house in her nighties. The judge handled the case about right.

There are some women who seem to think that vivacity is a loose tongue that has no connection with the mind.

## Let Bryan Run

Letter to New York Sun.

In your list of the four only possible Democratic presidential candidates there can be but one choice, and that is Bryan, "the Perennial Runner."

The salvation of the country depends upon Bryan's running, for experience proves it.

During the many, many years that Bryan was running the country enjoyed long-continued prosperity and happiness.

Experience is a wise teacher, and we want to get back to business employment and content with Bryan running.

Are we not suffering painfully for the folly of changing the old, well-tried program?

Bryan's running was a guarantee of good times, enough business to go around, a period of dead certainty that election day was not a cause for apprehension. Now, in the name of common sense, why not keep him running and quit this fool business of trying someone else.

Bryan is willing to run, to run on continuously, and running will keep him young, and the country needs Bryan to run now more than it needs any other thing.

Enough credit has never been given to Bryan for those long, long years of peace, prosperity and happiness which now seem like a dream, those years of satisfaction when Bryan was running.

## The Toledo Blade's Growing Popularity

February was one of the best growing months the Weekly Blade has experienced for a long time. Subscription renewals and new names came along in a gratifying stream during the entire month, and March is starting out as if it might develop a tidal wave of new friends.

Notwithstanding the remarkable February increase, the list that won the premium watch contained only 63 subscribers, one of the smallest winning lists received this year. The watch goes to a Pennsylvania worker.

Present prospects are that the growth of the Blade is going to break all records. This means a great field of usefulness and greater responsibilities. To fulfill these we shall continue to print what is fit in the way of news and advocate what is right in principle. Clean, wholesome journalism is what the Blade will stand for in payment of the debt due the magnificent list of people who have put their faith in the paper.

## DOIN' HIS DARNDEST TO KEEP COOL

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

## Sunday School

### WHEN A NATION CHOSE THE SECOND BEST

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 7 is "Saul Annointed King."—I. Sam. 9:17 to 10:1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Do you think the Chinese will ever give up their beautiful and comfortable garments for western dress?" inquired a missionary of a mandarin, less than ten years ago.

"No, I'm sure they will not," was the positive reply. Nevertheless, today that mandarin, like most other progressive city Chinese, is wearing European clothes. The craze to be in fashion has seized China, even as it earlier seized Japan. Half the economic and social difficulties of the Japanese nation are due to this unreasoning desire to be like other people.

There is nothing new about that, however. Old Israel was in the same case, at the time of our present lesson. Under Samuel's leadership something like national solidarity had been attained. Farreaching social and educational institutions had been established. Song had been introduced ino public worship. Religious schools had been founded. A simple and effective democracy, which was also a theocracy, was in operation.

Every sheep thinks the grass in the next pasture greener, and these Israelites, quite in the spirit of our own young people who want above all things else to be in fashion and to do what "everybody does," had become infected with the microbe of emulation. They were tired of being peculiar. All the other nations had kings, so they wanted a king also. With the same shallow reasoning that has misled men and women in all ages, they decided that to be in fashion was the ultimate goal. If we were not so guilty ourselves we should scorn these foolish, foolish old Hebrews, who chose to be miserable imitators, when they might have been originators.

**The Chance That Was Missed.**

Imagination reels as we contemplate what might have been the course of history had Israel under Samuel lived up to its possibilities. This was one of the most tragic of the "might have beens" with which the narrative of human progress is crowded.

Instead of the world's having to wait all these centuries for democracy to come to flower, in a continent then undiscovered, Israel would have held aloft this beacon to lighten all nations. Under Samuel the nation was a real democracy. The people ruled. Life was simple. The kingship of the individual, and his responsibility to God alone, was expressed as perhaps never before or since. Chosen men of God sought to administer justice, and to keep operative the beneficent laws of Moses, which are still in advance of the statutes which govern the most civilized communities.

This was mankind's great opportunity. Israel might have led all the world, ages ago, into the just and brotherly life of a true democracy, lifting off the necks of humanity the king-curse which at this hour is drenching the world with blood. What a chance to have missed! Even the shameful failure of the Crusades seem small alongside of this.

**The Right to Do Wrong.**

Since man is not a manikin or an automaton, he enjoys the terrible privilege of making a fool of himself. Destined for divine ends, he may yet go to the devil. The right to do wrong, and to flout and defy God, is the price mortal pays for his godlike possibilities. A free moral agent man must be, if he is ever to conform to the image of his Maker. He can repudiate all the most beneficent plans of God for his welfare. The sons are not slaves.

In the exercise of this awesome right, Israel decided that it would rather follow the multitude to do evil than to follow God to do right. It rejected the divine program of a theocratic democracy, because it wanted to be in style. So a deputation of leaders waited on faithful old Samuel (one of the few characters in the Old Testament concerning whom the record has no criticism) and told him bluntly that he was old and out-of-date, and that they wanted an eye-filling king, like the nations around them. We think of African natives trading diamonds for glass beads; of American Indians selling empires for a few yards of calico; of farmers bargaining oil lands for paltry city houses, as we contemplate the exchange that Israel asked.

Let us make no mistake about it. The present meaning of the lesson—which is of greatest significance to us—is that the mad desire to follow fashions and to be like our neighbors is responsible for many of the gravest ills of our time. National rivalry in armaments and fleets was a basic cause of the present world war. The effort to outvie one another in luxury—automobiles, clothes of the latest mode, ostentatious homes and lavish pleasure seeking — is the real reason for our hard times. Why do boys learn to smoke and men to drink? To be like others, or course. Most sinning is mere imitation.

The men who are clamoring that America shall join the world's mad race after military and naval supremacy, and after diplomatic prestige, are as grievously mistaken as those old Jews who surrendered Israel's right to be a distinctive nation, and a leader of the world. The analogy between conditions in Israel at this time of change and our own time, when all things seem to be in the melting pot, is suggestive and significant.

**Hunting Asses, Finds Throne.**

Ability to give up one's own plans sweetly, and to be willing to work well in a secondary place, are signs of size and saintship. Most men repudiated as Samuel was, would have left the people to stew in their own juice. Achilles-like, they would say, as they sulked apart, "The people don't want me; now let them get along without me."

Samuel, happily, was not of that sort. If God could let the people have their own way, so could he. Since the nation had chosen the second-best course, he would help it to make the most of the choice. In or out of office, Samuel was a patriot, and the centuries have saluted him. Wholeheartedly, he went in to co-operate with God and the people in making Israel a successful kingdom.

God had a man for this emergency. Of course the man himself, who was a farmer, Saul, son of Kish, knew naught of his high destiny. He was off hunting some strayed asses from the family place. Diligently and far he searched. No thought above livestock entered his handsome head. And he was leaving no stone unturned to find them. When his servant suggested that they consult Samuel, the seer, at Ramah, Saul agreed; for this leader of the people was a helper in things small and great. Thus it was that, all unwittingly, Saul stumbled up to the steps of a throne; for ere he left Samuel's company the sacred oil of anointing had been poured on his head.

**Is Saul Among the Prophets.**

The marks of favor shown Saul by the prophet—the seat of honor at the feast, and the choicest portion of the food — are a familiar tale, of which the race never tires. Signal had been given to Samuel by Jehovah that Saul was the man to be crowned king. In the morning, the wondering youth was told his future, and set apart and instructed for his high office.

Thrilling, overwhelming, crushing, was the great news to the young man. Like every other epochal experience that comes to a true man, it filled him with a senes of his own undeserving. Never did the youthful giant feel so small as on that solemn day of anointing.

When he met a company of prophets, as Samuel had predicted, an access of spiritual emotion swept him from his old moorings. New impulses, new aspirations, fired him, and he joined his voice with theirs. Of course, the shallow, cynical crowd sneered, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" But in that great hour of exaltation Saul was the spiritual being that he might become.

**The Good-Looking King.**

Formal choice by the people was necessary to make Saul King. The nation was in a transition state, without a capital or stated assembly, so Samuel called Israel to rally once more to Mizpah, there to choose by lot their first ruler, after the fashion of the world. Of course, the choice fell upon Saul.

Then an unexpected emergency arose. The elected nominee could not be found! He had hidden himself among the baggage. The honor covered him with diffidence. When haled forth, however, it was seen that "When he stood among the people, he was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward. And Samuel said to all the people; see ye him whom Jehovah hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted, and said 'Long live the king.'"

So the desire of the eyes of Israel was fulfilled. They had a king, a good looking giant. Because "man looketh on the outward appearance," this blushing big fellow satisfied them. They were yet to learn that "God looketh on the heart." As we shall later see, Saul, like the nation itself, failed finally to rise to his possibilities. Israel was sorely punished in this splendid appearing leader by being given its own way. Saul and the monarchy proved a poor substitute for Samuel and the theocracy.

## Mother's Loyalty to a Leprous Son

Standing by the open grave into which the body of her only son was being lowered, on the Penikese island, in Buzzard's bay, occupied by a leper colony, Mrs. Emma Thomas concentrated the remainder of her life to the alleviation of sorrow and suffering among the unfortunate ones.

"And when I die," she declared, "all I ask is that I may be laid beside my son."

Archie Thomas, her son, had just passed his twenty-first birthday. Though he had been afflicted with the terrible disease for many years, his death was the result of pneumonia. He was born on the Barbadoes islands. He and his mother moved to Upton, Mass., where he attended school, standing at the head of his class for several years. Then he became ill.

His case puzzled physicians and after his removal to a hospital it was found that he had leprosy. He was condemned to spend the rest of his life on lonely Penikese island.

Although friends endeavored to dissuade her, Mrs. Thomas insisted on accompanying him and did. Her presence cheered him and prevented his lapsing into hopelessness. He studied and read and became an adept at wireless telegraphy. A fine wireless outfit was presented to him and eventually he became a licensed operator. His fellow lepers were regaled with all the world's latest news.

His death has plunged the hopeless little colony into deeper despair. Along with grief over his death and sorrow for his mother, they are sad also because they no more will be in touch with the outside world.

## Man Is Best After 60

Eugene (Oreg.) Dispatch to the Portland Oregonian.

"Investigation by keen men has shown that man's best work has been done between the ages of 60 and 70 years," said President E. R. Bryan, of Colgate University, in an address before the western divisfon of the Oregon Teachers' Association. "Six hundred of the most important scientists, statesmen, and Old World famous men were selected," he said, "and it was found that only 5 per cent of them accomplished their world's work before the age of 40, 10 per cent between 40 and 50, 20 per cent 50 and 60, 35 per cent between 60 and 70, 21 per cent after they had reached the age of 80."

Some men do not know how to work, and others cannot loaf with satisfaction. There ought to be a happy medium somewhere.

## VARIETIES

Liege is the chief cattle market of Belgium.

The first steamship crossed the Atlantic in 1833.

New Zealand in 1914 exported £1,469,000 worth of butter.

Argentina's average yearly exportation of wool is 165,000 tons.

A new floating crane of 270 tons capacity has arrived at Panama.

Canada last year reaped 820,886 tons of hay from 325,614 acres of land.

The wind in England blows from the southwest on 112 days during the year.

The Baltic has the greatest wreck record of all the seas, averaging one a day.

The personnel of the British navy is about double that of any other navy in the world.

The local option measure in Pennsylvania is still a live question in legislative circles.

A great deal of the oak used on the Pacific coast comes from the eastern part of Asia.

Milwaukee has 29 receiving and shipping docks where coal can be loaded and unloaded.

Old newspapers are used a great deal in China for wrapping silks and for other purposes.

Copper ore has been discovered in the Westmanna Islands, which lie south of Iceland.

Coffins are being made of paper in France, cheapness and lightness being their advantage.

British silver coins are made from an amalgam of 37 parts pure silver with three parts of copper.

The sunflower is cultivated rather extensively in the south of Russia. It furnishes fodder and potash.

In some parts of Siberia milk is sold frozen around a piece of wood, which serves as a handle to carry it.

Weather records compiled for more than a quarter of a century indicate that the atmosphere of London is becoming less foggy.

A Japanese chemist has invented a process for commercially extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere without the use of electricity.

A copper mining company in Peru operates a smelter 14,000 feet above sea level, the highest altitude for such an industry in the world.

The Simplon tunnel, connecting Switzerland and Italy, is the longest railway tunnel in the world, being 12 miles and 458 yards in length.

Albuquerque is to be connected with Le Grand Quivera ruins by a modern highway 60 miles long in time for the tourist season of 1915.

In 1880 there were a few more than 1,000 inns for the accommodation of travelers in Switzerland, but since then the number has probably trebled.

The present week of seven days, without reference to solar or lunar cycles, was adopted by Egyptian astronomers more than 3,600 years ago.

The River Thames at London is from a quarter to a half mile wide, but bears on its bosom more commerce than any other stream in the world.

Amber is believed by the Turks to be an infallible guard against the injurious effects of nicotine, hence its extensive use for mouthpieces of pipes.

Natives of a province in India have succeeded in breeding egrets in captivity and in obtaining plumage four times a year without injury to the birds.

All the Victoria crosses, given to British soldiers for exceptional acts of valor, are manufactured from cannon taken from the Russians at Sebastopol.

What will be the highest concrete structure of the kind in the world is a railroad viaduct being built in Pennsylvania, 242 feet above a stream and 2,350 feet long.

About two million natives of Siam are engaged in the cultivation of rice, but the large increase in the production of American rice is having the effect of reducing the Siam crop.

Nearly 400 national and international congresses and conventions have chosen San Francisco as the 1915 meeting place, owing to the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held there.

A measure has been introduced in to the Wisconsin legislature providing for a vote on state-wide prohibition for distilled liquors and the prohibition of beer as separate propositions.

In a costly watch that has been made for exhibition purposes there is a wheel that makes a revolution once in four years, operating a dial that shows the years, months and days.

The smallest cows in the world are found in the Samoan islands. The average weight does not exceed 150 pounds, while the bulls weigh about 200 pounds. They are about the size of a Merino sheep.

There are three rivers known as Colorado. The first is in Utah and Arizona and is 1,300 miles long; the second is a river in Texas, 900 miles in length; the third is in the Argentine Republic, in South America, and is 400 miles long.

The Alabama law prohibiting liquor advertising in newspapers was passed over the governor's veto. The measure was also enacted limiting the amount of liquor that may be received by any consignee to one quart a month.

British Honduras presents the incongruous picture of a natural greenhouse, capable of growing almost every ordinary edible people can desire, importing nearly all of its food from oversea. Its natives know nothing whatever about agriculture.

Because of the abundant supply of cotton seed meal that there is likely to be in this country this year, specialists in the department of agriculture believe that the farmer has better opportunity to make money in feeding beef cattle than for some years past.

The new Egyptian flag consists of three white crescents with their backs to the staff, each with a five-pointed white star between the horns on a red field. This flag was the personal standard of the khedive, and now takes the place of the former national flag, which was distinguished from the Turkish by having a star of five instead of six points.

The test and certification of watches, chronometers and other timepieces has been carried on for many years at the Kew observatory in England, at the Besancon observatory in France, and at the observatories of Geneva and Neuchatel in Switzerland, but no such tests have been made for the public in this country, except for a few years at Yale university many years ago. The line of work is now started at the bureau of standards in Washington, D. C.

# The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

## Music in the Home

MARTHA HOLDEN.

EVERY day I find in some of The Blade family letters, such words as these: "Music and reading are my hobbies;" "I love music, and can play a little;" "We have a new organ, and I am taking lessons;" or, "We are a musical family, and enjoy our evenings of song around the piano."

As I turn these pages, I picture to myself the homes whence they are written, and, some way, I feel that the music loving element of our family, which, I am delighted to say, is greatly in the majority, represents its best culture.

Your frequent allusion to the enjoyment of music in the home brings to mind an illustration of music as a transforming force in a simple home I once knew.

I look back upon a distant summer spent in a cottage on Lake Erie. The farmer who brought fresh produce to our door had a demure, brown-eyed daughter, about my age, who used frequently to accompany her father.

While he bartered, the girl and I had some pleasant chats. She told me of the big pond lily marsh on their farm, and one day asked me to visit her for a day or two.

Lizzie and I rode horseback, and then we went to the lily marsh and paddled for a long time among the white blossoms. We filled the front of the boat with the long-stemmed beauties, and carried arms full of lilies to adorn the square old farm house.

The day was radiantly full, with all sorts of novel and pleasant experiences, but the evening bade fair to be for me, a lonesome time. I remember my heart sinking with the going down of the sun.

I had not yet learned to appreciate the evening stillness of the country.

Then it was that Lizzie's mother led the way to the parlor, with its bright flowered carpet, and unyielding Brussels couch. Lizzie went to the far end of the long, austere room, and lighted a white shaded lamp, that stood on a bracket of the parlor organ. She laid back the cover of the organ, and it became a living presence.

She twisted the stool and mounted it, working the pedals with the tips of her well worn shoes.

She played with a will, all that her faithful fingers had been taught. From a pile of sheet music on a nearby table Lizzie selected a musical program that charmed us all. The tired father and care-worn little mother drew their rocking chairs close to the instrument, the brothers and sisters snuggled around them, and we all kept choosing "pieces" for Lizzie to play. We sang hymns and school songs, love and patriotic songs. Darky songs we sang, for it was before the day of coon songs.

When Lizzie was all played out, I took a hand, and we had a rollicking evening, enjoyed to the full by the farmer and his wife.

"That organ is worth all I paid for it, every night," said Lizzie's father. "The children are all learning to play, and it makes our home a happy meeting place for our young people and their friends."

"It keeps our boys at home," said Lizzie's mother. "Many a night they sit practicing a new duet or trying a new song together, when, if there was no way to make music in the house, they would be at the village poolroom."

This hard working German family, whose tone was high enough to recognize the value of music as a home maker, sent an incalculable influence for harmony out into the world.

Lizzie, long since married, has children whose musical accomplishments bring them in touch with cultured and delightful people. It has been the source, not only of pleasure to Lizzie's household, but the same influence for good that it was in her father's home. Lizzie's parlor, with its upright piano, its easy chairs, its well chosen pictures and its low toned rugs and draperies, is the center of many a social gathering whose aim is the performance of good music. Each of Lizzie's children plays some musical instrument. There are fingers among them, too, and how happy they are made by music in the home.

I am always glad to hear from the music lovers. I wish every Blade family could own an organ or a piano, and be taught early to play thereon. It is company, comfort and culture for one's self, but the pleasure you may give with your music you cannot estimate.

Music in the home means many happy hours which weave themselves into a tapestry of golden harmonies, to hang on the walls of memory.

## Our Correspondents

Anna B. Carr, whose poem appeared in the corner not long since, and who is a helpless incurable, has sent us, by the hand of her little boy, a good letter, thanking all who wrote her—about 50 of our good and sympathetic family, who never forget the afflicted. A cheerup word to her will be much appreciated at any time, though she may not answer, as the boy is busy at school and she is not able to use her hands. Address Mrs. Carr, Diagonal, Iowa.

In reply to "Just Mae," if she will read the connection in which the words, "Call no man your father upon the earth" occurs, she will see the Savior had no reference to the head of the family. We must take the connection in which the texts of the Bible are found or we shall "take away from the words of the book of this prophesy" their true significance. If it had meant family connection it would more likely have been "parent" instead of "man," as the word parent was frequently used in the Bible. At the time Jesus was on earth the term father was used in several ways. One was the founder of a family, another one of the greater prophets. At that time the Jews claimed Abraham, Isaac and Jacob as their father. Jesus nowhere spoke of the sire in any other word but father. The prodigal said, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight."—S. R., W. Va.

Mrs. Minerva Tolliver, Toliver, N. C., 53 Feb. 16, has read The Blade ever since she was a little girl.

I was greatly impressed with the letter written by Violet, Tenn., last week. All mothers and daughters who missed it should look it up.

Many a poor mother's good boy is led astray by the thoughtless girls who do not practice what Violet teaches.

I will tell you soon how we manufacture the gasoline you are using in your autos.—Busy Bill., W. Va.

We live on a mountain one mile up from the village of Bushkill and but for my children I would spend many lonesome hours. I love music and can play some myself. I am organist in the M. E. church of Bushkill. I like to help in every way our little church. We have had most everything in the line of suppers and socials and now I would like to try something new. If there are any of the readers who has a play or something similar for a church entertainment, and will loan it to me or send me a copy, I will pay all postage and will do a favor in return. —Mrs. Bert LaBar, Bushkill, Pa.

Mary M. Hunt, Mountain Cove, W. Va., says there are doubtless many of our family born on Washington's birthday. She is one.

What better way can we spend our time than trying to relieve the sufferings of others? Write again, Mr. Fogleman, let your light shine—Mary Tupper, N. Y.

I have a violin 194 years old, and I have played many a fiddle, but none whose tone can equal this. It is inscribed Antonius Stradivarius; Germonensis, facietat, Anno, 1721.—J. H. W., N. C.

## JOHN D. ACTUALLY SMILES AND POSES FOR A PHOTO

I SEE you are working as usual," said John D. Rockefeller, as he spied an International News Service photographer on Fifth avenue, in New York last Sunday.

Mr. Rockefeller had just come from church and was on his way home, attended only by a single bodyguard.

The photographer, who had taken Mr. Rockefeller as he testified at the recent industrial commission hearings, told the oil magnate he would not embarrass him by taking a picture on Fifth avenue, but would wait until Mr. Rockefeller's home was reached. Therefore he invited the photographer to join in the walk.

On the way Mr. Rockefeller admired two babies and remarked about their beauty. He did not know their names. He spoke of the recent hearings of the United States industrial commission, but did not make any comment.

As the trio turned into side street towards Mr. Rockefeller's home, the photographer ran ahead and snapped the millionaire as he turned from Fifth avenue.

"Did you get me?" asked the oil magnate.

He was told the picture was not very good and replied:

"All right; I'll stand on the steps of my house and smile for you, so you can get a good one."

## Cheer-Up Row

Please send cards to Mrs. Harriet Ashley, Paxson, W. Va., who is suffering from a fall and broken bones.

I wish to thank those who so kindly remembered my blind sister with cards and letters. She received 42 cards and letters and appreciated them very much. She also thanks the ladies of Vermont and Michigan for the maple sugar and book. She will be 18 the 21st of February. I will write and tell you about her work next time. She will answer all cards and letters received when she returns home in June.—Blackeyes, W. Va.

I am an old soldier and often feel lonely at the passing away of so many of my old comrades, but I know that if we are faithful to Jesus that some glad day we shall meet again in the home of many mansions, where there shall be no more war.—W. R. Smith, Pryor, Okla, late Co. F., 19th Kan. Vol. Cav.

Please send Mrs. Elizabeth Duckworth cards, the 28th day of February, Central Sta., W. Va., R. D. No. 1. —A. M. S.

An old subscriber and ex-union soldier's widow in her 86th year, would be pleased to receive cards and letters to while away a few days or hours while waiting for her summons from the Master.—Mrs. A. C. Newman, Lavalette, W. Va.

I submit the name of a lady who for 20 years has not left her chair because of rheumatism. She is not able to do any kind of work, not even needlework. She enjoys reading and would be pleased with cards. Address Mrs. Ed Richmond, Crawfordsville, Ind., R. R. 8.—C. K., Indiana.

## Our Cook Book

**Tennessee Corn Muffins.**—One pint corn meal, 1 pint flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 1 pint sweet milk. Sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder, rub in the shortening, add eggs well beaten and milk. Muffin pans to be well greased and cold, fill two-thirds. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes. These are nice for breakfast.

**Plain Doughnuts.**—One-half pint sugar, one-half pint sweet milk, two eggs, one quart flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one nutmeg. Mix the baking powder, salt and nutmeg with the flour. Beat eggs till light, then add sugar and beat ten minutes. Add milk and then the flour. Cook in hot lard about six minutes, turning often.—H. A. K., Tenn.

### PANAMA HATS

Three to six months, working four or five hours each day, are required in Ecuador to complete the best "Panama" hats; but children will make two of the cheapest grade hats from undressed straw in a day. Qualifications such as patience, good eyesight and the skill acquired by years of experience are necessary to produce the very best grade of hats.

### ADDRESSES WANTED

Molly Alison.
Addie Suit.
Amy Vogel of Pennsylvania.

## POETS' CORNER

### THERE IS NO DEATH

By J. L. McCreery.

There is no death! the stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! What seems so is
transition.
This life of mortal breath is but
A suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call Death."

There is no death! the forest leaves
Convert to life the viewless air;
The rocks disorganize to feed
The hungry moss they bear.

There is no death! the dust we tread
Shall change, beneath the summer
showers,
To golden grain or yellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

There is no death! the leaves may fall
The flowers may fade and pass
away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The warm, sweet breath of May.

There is no death! the choicest gifts
That Heaven hath kindly lent to
earth
Are ever first to seek again
The country of their birth.

And all things that for growth or joy
Are worthy of our love or care,
Whose loss has left us desolate,
Are safely garnered there.

Though life became a dreary waste,
We know its fairest, sweetest
flowers,
Transplanted into paradise,
Adorn immortal bowers.

The voice of bird-like melody
That we have missed and mourned
so long
Now mingles with the angel choir
In everlasting song.

There is no death! although we grieve
When beautiful, familiar forms
That we have learned to love are torn
From our embracing arms.

Although with bowed and breaking
heart,
With sable garb and silent tread,
We bear their senseless dust to rest,
And say that they are "dead."

They are not dead! they have but
passed
Beyond the mists that blind us here,
Into the new and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

They have but dropped their robe of
clay
To put their shining raiment on;
They have not wandered far away—
They are not "lost" or "gone."

Though disenthralled and glorified,
They still are here and love us yet;
The dear ones they have left behind;
They never can forget.

And sometimes, when our hearts grow
faint
Amid temptations fierce and deep,
Or when the wildly raging waves
Of grief or passion sweep,

We feel upon our fevered brow
Their gentle touch, their breath of
balm;
Their arms enfold us and our hearts
Grow comforted and calm.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

### THE CRICKET AND THE MOON

By Minna Irving.

Once in a country far across the ocean,
And many years ago,
He was a strolling minstrel boy with
only
His violin and bow.
Clad in a suit of rusty black he
wandered
From town to town by day,
And slept beneath the stars in open
meadows,
Or stacks of fragrant hay.

He played beneath a high-born lady's
window,
The dew was on the rose,
A full white lily at his side unfolded
Its heart of scented snows.
His music drew her from her downy
pillow,
He saw the curtain stir,
She smiled upon him through the open
lattice,
He died for love of her.

Still in a suit of rusty black he wanders
In mossy gardens old,
And plays beneath some dark and lonely casement
That tangled ivies fold.
The notes are mournful and the bow
is broken,
The strings are out of tune,
But still his high-born lady far above
him
Looks out, the silver moon.

### LINCOLN IS SLEEPING

(Tune: Home, Sweet Home.)

Toll gently, toll softly, bells of Washington,
Our Lincoln is sleeping, his labors are done.
Our foes all are vanquished, our nation is one,
The faith he hath kept, the good race he hath won.

Chorus.

Toll, toll, gently toll,
Our Lincoln is sleeping
Peace, peace to his soul.

Our country is safe, war's dread horrors are o'er,
Secession shall knock at our door nevermore,
The South with the North joins in thankful acclaim
And freedom sings praises of Lincoln's dear name.

None other like Lincoln our country hath known,
And no other star hath like Lincoln's star shone
Brighter and brighter it rises to shine
A beacon to nations through ages of time.

### WHAT IS, IS BEST

By Edward R. Moore.

Learn thou to say
"What is is best."
Whate'er the test
That rends the soul
Whate'er the grief
That comes unbidden on the wings of day
And floods thy sorrowing heart with tears
Whate'er thy spirit fears
Tho round thee, fierce, voracious, grasping, roll
The billows of adversity, let thy belief
That thou wert born
But for the Father's glory and thine own eternal bliss
Sustain thee, lift thee up to kiss
The cross that casts upon thy life a blight,
So that when wak'ning from this drear, dark-veilling night
To one ne'er ending, holy, happy morn,
Thou'lt gaze upon His face,
In all the fullness of thy new-found grace
Thou'lt know
The secret of the universe below—
"What is, is best."

### THE ANSWER OF THE SEA

John Langdon Heaton.

One day I saw a ship upon the sands,
Careened upon beam-ends, her tilted deck
Swept clear of rubbish of a long past wreck.
Her colors struck, but not by human hands,
Her masts the driftwood of what distant strands!
Her frowning ports where, at the admiral's beck,
Grim, scowling cannon held the foe in check,
Gaped for the frolic of the minnow bands.

The seaweed banner in her fo'c'sle waved;
A turtle basked upon her capstan head;
Her cabin's pomp the clownish sculpin braved,
And on her prow, where the lost figure-head
Once scorned the brink, a name forgot was 'graved—
It was "The Irresistible" I read.

### THE LITTLE OLD CABIN IN THE LANE

I'm getting old and feeble now,
I can not work no more,
I've laid the rusty bladed hoe to rest;
Ole massa an' ole missus am dead,
Dey're sleeping side by side,
Dey're spirits now are roaming wid de blest.
De scene am changed about de places
De darkies am all gone;
I'll never hear them singing in de cane,
And I'se de only one dat's left,
Wid dis ole dog of mine,
In de little old log cabin in de lane.

Chorus.

De chimneys falling down and de roof is cavin' in,
I ain't got long round here to remain,
But de angels watches over me
When I lays down to sleep,
In de little old log cabin in de lane.

Dar was a happy time to me,
'Twas many years ago,
When de darkies used to gather round de door;
When de used to dance and sing at night,
I played de ole banjo, but, alas,
I cannot play it any more.
De hinges dey got rusted,
De door has tumbled down,
And de roof lets in de sunshine and de rain,
And de only friend I've got now is dis good old dog of mine,
In de little old log cabin in de lane.

De footpath now is covered o'er dat led us round de hill,
And de fences all are going to decay,
An' de creek is all dried up, where we used to go to mill,
De time has turned its course anodder way.
But I ain't got long to stay here, an' what little time I got,
I'll try to be contented to remain
Till death shall call my dog an' me to find a better home
Dan dat little old log cabin in de lane.

### PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE

I've traveled about a bit in my time,
And of troubles I've seen a few,
But found it better in every clime
To paddle my own canoe.
My wants are small; I care not at all,
If my debts are paid when due.
I drive away strife in the ocean of life
While I paddle my own canoe.

Chorus.

Then love your neighbor as yourself,
As the world you go traveling through,
And never sit down with a tear or a frown,
But paddle your own canoe.

I have no wife to bother my life,
No lover to prove untrue,
But all day long, with a laugh or a song,
I paddle my own canoe.
I rise with the lark and from daylight to dark
I do what I have to do;
I'm careless of wealth if I've only the health
To paddle my own canoe.

It's all very well to depend on a friend,
That is, if you've proved him true,
But you'll find it better by far in the end
To paddle your own canoe.
To "borrow" is dearer by far than to "buy,"
A maxim, though old, still true;
You never will sigh if you only will try
To paddle your own canoe.

If a hurricane rise in the midday skies,
And the sun is lost to view,
Move steadily by with a steadfast eye,
And paddle your own canoe;
The daisies that grow in the bright green fields
Are blooming so sweet for you;
So ever sit down with a tear or a frown,
But paddle your own canoe.

### POEMS WANTED

His Last Glass.
The Life Boat.

"I waited, Oh, how I waited, I never would lend an ear. To evil reports that reached me." Please send poem containing these lines.

Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping, Beautiful Isle of Somewhere, and Red Wing. The New Church Organ, Beautiful Snow and Its History, The Drunkard Is No More, The Lips That Touch Liquor and The Dying Cowboy—To Lewis D. Shafer, Mercer, Pa.

The African Chief.

The Butcher Boy, and Come, Sister, Kiss Me Good Night—To Gertie Lawson, Sabina, Ohio.

I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard —To Mary Hilliard, Leur's Run, Pa.

The Ride of Paul Revere—To Mrs. S. J. Gardiner, Princeton, N. Y.

Since Forty Years Ago.

On the Shores of Tenn., Mr. Brown Has His Hair Cut, and Especially Jim—To Lucy Carlson, Shiloh, N. J.

I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight.

Beacon Light.

Sunshine and Rain.

## The Cozy Corner

LOYALTY

I have been a reader of the grand old Toledo Blade ever since I could read. One of the first things I remember about it was some pictures of "The Mammoth Trees of California," given by The Blade to its subscribers. The pictures were about 4x2 feet and were considered works of art and were highly prized. I very well remember when Will Carlton's "Betsy and I Are Out" was published in The Blade for the first time. I presume the young author had not the faintest idea how widely that poem would be read. Grandfather predicted at the time that it would be long lived. I understand Mr. Carlton did not receive any compensation for the piece; in fact he was too modest to ask it. I think that was along about 1870. If I had been old enough then to appreciate poetry like I do now I surely would have saved that copy of The Blade. I remember when the good old Toledo Blade came out on the side of temperance, how its subscription list dropped, and people predicted it would fail entirely. But thanks be to God, their predictions were false. The Blade stood for what it thought to be right first, last and all the time. I hope and pray that The Blade will be in existence when the cussed liquor traffic is stamped out of our glorious country. I am not going to offer any solution to the problem of eradication. If it can be done by states, all right; let each state do its part. But if it is a national issue, let our nation get busy. I point to the state of Kansas with pride and to Illinois (my own state) with shame.

Today we have more slaves in the United States than Lincoln freed in 1863. But this slavery kills the soul and its name is Drink.

I think I have "Carrie Olson," in Dec. 17 issue, distanced in length of time reading The Blade, but I remove my hat to B. F. B., Pa., Jan. 7, and Grandpa Y. Will Grandma from Kansas please send the rest of that good old song? A. F. R. is surely soured on the world and on women in particular. Cheer up, A. F. R., there are plenty of good women who could make good, lovable husbands out of just such old crosspatches as you are. "If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." However, if you enjoy your single blessedness, I would not disturb your bliss. Listen to the Bachelor from Tennessee, he knows a thing of two, or Felix Jones, of Va., sitting in his feild of pumpkins.—M. E. E., Illinois.

WATCH THE BOY

While I was standing on a corner of one of the busy streets of a middle western city waiting for a car a young fellow of about my own age came up to me. It was a cold evening, but he was thinly dressed and looked very cold and downcast, and asked me if I would please take him to a lunch room and buy him a meal. During my two days' stay in the city I had met many of the floaters which infest all cities, but had paid no attention to the most of them. But this young fellow I felt sorry for and took him to the nearest restaurant and purchased him a meal. When he had eaten he passed out again into the cold, after thanking me warmly. I have often wondered whether the condition of the majority of such boys as this is not due to their home training. But maybe he has never had a home.

I believe that the manner in which boys are brought up at home is responsible to a large degree for their future, and that too many parents do not look after boys as they should. Of course they should be allowed freedom to a degree, but when boys of my own age—19—and some even as young as 15 and 16, are allowed to drink, gamble and learn other vices as they do around here, some one should put a stop to it.

I notice in some of the letters the tobacco habit is denounced by the girls. But the liquor habit is much worse and it is the cause of a large per cent of crime. How any boy can use liquor after seeing the degrading effect it has on others is beyond me. —Rainbow.

THE CRITIC

Just now a great deal is being said about the fellowship and brotherhood of man. It seems that the horror and devastation of war has and is bringing to our minds nobler thoughts. I think true brotherly love, a love and consideration for all our fellow-men, one of the most holy and beautiful things in the world. I know a man who has some very splendid qualities (but is there a convict in any prison who has not some good qualities?), and yet it seems to be his highest joy to make unkind remarks of his neighbors, who universally shun him. And he seems to take great delight in speaking lightly of church members and ministers, and when some little bad quality, real or imaginary, is found it is heralded from the houstops. "Judge not that ye be not judged." (Read Matt. 7:15). I know one man who discourages his children from uniting with the church (he thinks he is a Christian and I hope he is), declaring they can live as good lives out of the church. Personally, I do not think so. Perhaps they can, but do not. Suppose we hear from the readers on this subject. There is no commandment which reads, "Thou must join a church." Yet the church is referred to all through the Bible. "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the father, and of the son, and of the holy ghost." Matt. 28:19. Read Acts 2:38-42, 47, "The Lord added unto the church daily such as should be saved."

Felix Jones, I have read with interest both of your letters and compliment you. I truly hope you may find your ideal, but, for the sake of humanity, remain a bachelor if you do not find her. I, too had dreams of being a teacher, but I never awoke to find them realities. When I was a young girl in school I was told by many that I would make a splendid teacher. But, alas! my opportunity has flown. The ones who had my education in their hands did not believe in anything higher than the three R's and not very much of that. The way of the teacher truly is hard, but their opportunities for doing good are countless if they will but grasp them. Between the ages of 6 and 18, when the child is, or should be, in school seven to nine months in the year, is when the foundation of their future lives are being laid, and a great deal depends on the teacher whether they build on the sand or on the solid rock.—Joan S.


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Pour the 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of $2. A day's use will usually overcome a hard cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

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## Merry-Go-Round

THE BADGER STATE

I think this system of boosting for the state you live in is fine. So here goes for the good old Badger State.

The state derives its name from its chief river, and that from the French word "ouisconsin," from "ouest," or "flowing westward."

Much attention has been given to the establishment of a good school system. There are ten colleges and universities in the state. The Wisconsin University, a state institution, is located at Madison.

Although Wisconsin is far north, the extreme heat and cold are tempered by the great lakes, by which the state is bounded. The autumns are the most delightful season of the year, the summers being short and hot. The climate is generally healthful and invigorating.

Wisconsin in general is a great plain. Besides the great lakes, Superior and Michigan, the whole state is studded with beautiful lakes. Wisconsin is noted for its natural beauties, its gently rolling prairies, beautiful lakes and rivers. Of the curiosities are earthworks in the forms of men and animals. In the vicinity of the Apostle Islands, near Ashland, are many historical attractions, among which are the old settlements, forts and Indian villages. Many of the lakes have become noted as summer watering places. The lakes are from five to thirty miles in extent, with high, picturesque banks.

Our capitol building at Madison is not quite finished, but when it is it will be next to the capitol at Washington, D. C., in beauty. This no other state can boast of.—L. A., Wisconsin.

IT'S UP TO YOU

I think it is up to each individual to make life worth living. How many of the M. G. R.'s made resolutions for the New Year? I resolved that I would endeavor to forget self and devote a greater part of my time to make others happy, and to be a real blessing to my home and country.

I quite agree with Felix Jones that teaching is a very great work in life. What is more ennobling, and affords greater pleasure than to enter a school room and face brighteyed boys and girls whose eager minds are grasping for knowledge.

It is the plastic age that the habits are formed that will endure through life. I often feel my inability to train the tender minds of such youths. I think every professional teacher should be an ideal example for the pupils, and that they should not partake of anything that would not be becoming of those under their instruction.—Kentucky Schoolma'am.

NATURE LOVER

Little Sisters, Michigan: I would love to reach over and shake hands with you. I am a nature lover, also. There isn't anything but what looks beautiful to me. I love to get out where flowers are plentiful and sit and watch them and think how God and his bountiful love sends us showers of blessings each day we live.

C. C. R., Va.: I appreciate your letter.

Josie Long, Frometown: Come along with another letter. I haven't seen you in print for some time.

I am a farmer's daughter. I like outdoor work. Am a lover of vocal and instrumental music. I sing alto and play the guitar. Love to attend church and Sunday school.

Night Hawk: I think you are as near an ideal bachelor as has come to our page yet.—Nellie Young.

THINK TWICE

I believe in "back to the farm," as a general thing, health and happiness are to be found. All but three years of my life have been spent on one of old Michigan's farms. Farming as well as many other industries have their pull-backs at times. I believe as many others do, that to rule by love and sympathy is best at all times. Politics should be carried into the home for discussion before all the members of the family. Keep away profanity and obscenity from a home's portals is best, as these are foundations for corruption which tend to break a good many homes that might have been happy.

Mothers should teach their daughters to cook. Poor housekeepers are home-wreckers. Too many homes are being broken by divorce. I have a birthday May 23.—Little Michigan Farmer.

A recipe for whole wheat bread with yeast, and one for graham bread with yeast, are requested.

## Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

**All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.**

Give Both a Chance.

Certainly I believe in giving the boys a chance, and I believe in giving the girls a chance, too. Our father gives us all the profit we make on the products we raise on the farm after keeping back enough to support us during the winter. We have two apple orchards and if the crop is good, which it generally is here, we have a large profit. We sell apples during the winter months for more than we can get in the fall. And then we raise everything else that we can get sale for. And we raise and tend it well, so that what we sell is always salable and we get fair price for it. We always give good weight and we never stroke the measure and have more customers than we can sometimes accommodate. We raise chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Most farmer girls have no time to play. I could tell you the numerous things that have to be done every day, which goes to help make the farming profitable. The girls do it, too, boys. Give the boys and girls both a chance.—Farmer Girl of W. Virginia.

Prospective Teacher.

I enjoyed the school teacher's letter very much. I agree with you, Young Bachelor, of Indiana. It can't be we live far apart. For I only live a short distance from the state line that separates Michigan and Indiana. And you, Hoosier, may good luck go with you to the end. Lover, of W. Va., I think I know you. I am not a teacher, but hope to be some day. Write again, Mr. Clyde Clark of W. Va. I enjoyed your letter very much. What has become of you, Starlight, did you get lost in the mountains, or got so many deer you couldn't get home? Ernest Good, are you hunting The Trail of the Lonesome Pine? How many boys and girls like agriculture and manual training best of all studies? I do well in all studies but can't say I like geography or spelling.—Beulah B. Coleman, Buchanan, Mich.

Sugar Making.

I live in Cabot, Vt. On our farm is a large mountain, and trees as follows: Maple, oak, ash, spruce, hemlock, basswood, pine and beech. In the spring I help sugar in a sugar place of 600 trees. The first thing is to scatter the buckets. Then we have to tap the trees, and then get out our spouts and feed tubs which gather the sap. The sap is turned into these and it runs to the sugar house. It is fun to gather sap on snow shoes.—Clyde Clifford.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Will our boys and girls please give a postcard shower to young Willie Rising, Dixon avenue, East Pittsburg, Pa. A lonesome lad, who helps his mother and needs a little cheering up.—M. H.

Wm. Ray Babcock, 10, Sunbright, Tenn., has two sisters, Helen, 6 and Iva, 4. William likes to watch the building of new pike roads near his home, which he says, when complete, "will make a great improvement to our country."

Carsie Blevins, Strawn, Ills., 18, is a boy who likes to break colts. He has four to break this spring.

Wilna Roush, 7, North Clymer, N. Y., has had the misfortune to break her leg while coasting, and cards would help to pass the long hours in bed.

Gervae M. Tiams, Star City, Ind., 13, March 17, has no parents, but enjoys a home with loving friends and has many pets.

Ella Easter, 20, Amelia, C. H., Va., says she does not think it is right for men and women to criticize each other. Instead we should always be thinking of God and His goodness; be thankful to Him and not think too much of dress.

Harley Slider, 14, Mt. Zion, W. Va., goes to a rural school which has a library and literary on Friday nights. Harley says the answer to Josephine's riddle is a "churn."

Maybel Lee, Gandeeville, W. Va., thinks girls can dress in the fashion without going to extremes.

Ora Belle Cooley, Boaz, Ala., 11, has for pets a cat and a bird dog, but Ora Belle loves the birds, and many stay near her house.


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### CLEOPATRA

Please publish in the Question Bureau a short history of the life of Cleopatra.—M. H., Lewis Run, Pa.

Cleopatra IV., the last queen of Egypt, was the daughter of King Ptolemy Auletes. She was born at Alexandria in B. C. 69, and died there on August 30, B. C. 30. In B. C. 51 her father died, and left her joint heir to the throne with her brother Ptolemy. She was then only 17 years old, but possessed great talent. Intriguing courtiers, who found they could not control her as they did her brother, charged that she was scheming to get rid of Ptolemy, and rule as sole soverign. She was expelled from the city. She collected an army, and prepared to regain her rights. Meantime, the war between Caesar and Pompey ended in the defeat of the latter, who fled to Egypt, to seek protection from Ptolemy. He was, however, assassinated, in the hope of Ptolemy's receiving the favor of Caesar. Caesar soon appeared with his fleet, and took up his residence in Alexandria, holding Ptolemy a virtual prisoner. He then commanded both sides to disband their armies and submit the question to his decision. Achillas, the commander of Ptolemy's army, which was at Pelusium refused; but Cleopatra at once disbanded here. She then obtained access to Caesar by being carried into Alexandria, and into his palace, rolled up in a carpet. She at once gained Caesar's favor. By him she had a son named Caesarion. A war followed and Ptolemy was killed in battle. Cleopatra was made queen, her remaining brother, a child of six, being nominally associated with her. After staying in Egypt for a year, Caesar returned to Rome, after arranging that Cleopatra should visit him there. The next year, B. C. 46, she took Caesarion and went to Rome, staying there until Caesar's assassination in B. C. 44, when she returned to Egypt. She tried to keep neutral in the civil war in Rome which followed Caesar's death, and when this was ended by the battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, which placed the triumvirate in power and made Marc Antony the ruler over the East, she prepared to visit him and try the same plan by which she had fascinated Caesar. She did this in B. C. 41, going to Tarsus, where he had established his court. After a stay of several months, she returned to Egypt, where Antony soon followed. He stayed there until disorders in his own kingdom called him away. Three years passed, and the revolt of the Parthians recalled Antony from Rome to the East. Cleopatra met him at Laodicea, and remained there through the next winter. After he had defeated the Parthians, he went to Alexandria, B. C. 34, where he proclaimed Cleopatra's son by Caesar to be legitimate, and bestowed rich Roman provinces on the sons Cleopatra had borne to himself. A quarrel broke out between Octavius and Antony, and the former declared war on both Antony and Cleopatra. Antony was defeated in a naval battle at Actium, Sept. 2, B. C. 31; and, deserting his troops, he fled to Egypt. Octavius brought a Roman army there, and captured the city, and also Cleopatra. She committed suicide by allowing an asp, a serpent, to bite her.

### WILLIAM J. BRYAN

I would like to have a short sketch of the life of William Jennings Bryan, —E. B. E., Piedmont, Ohio.

William Jennings Bryan, the American politician, was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. He graduated from Illinois College in 1881, and from the Union College of Law in 1883. He practiced law at Jacksonville, Ill., from 1883 to 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb. He was elected to congress in 1890 and 1892. From 1894 to 1896 he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democrats for President, but was defeated by William McKinley. During the war with Spain he was colonel of a Nebraska regiment of volunteers, but saw no service. In 1900 he was again defeated by McKinley. Soon after this election he established The Commoner, a political weekly. In 1908 he ran for President for the third time against Taft, and was defeated. He is now secretary of state.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Please give the names of the states that have abolished capital punishment.—F. G., Salineville, Ohio.

The states of this country that have abolished capital punishment are: Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Kansas and Washington. Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition.

### SOLDIERS' HOMES

Please give some information concerning soldiers' homes.—C. M. W., Pontiac, Mich.

The National Soldiers' Home is in Washington D. C. There are branches of the national home at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. D. The state homes are located at Yountville, Cal.; Monte Vista, Col.; Noroton Heights, Conn.; Boise, Idaho; Quincy, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Fort Dodge, Kan.; Chelsea, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minnehaha, Minn.; St. James, Mo.; Columbus Falls, Mont.; Grand Island, Neb.; Milford, Neb.; Tilton, N. H.; Kearny, N. J.; Vineland, N. J.; Bath, N. Y.; Oxford, N. Y.; Lisbon, N. D.; Madison, O.; Sandusky, O.; Roseburg, Ore.; Erie, Pa.; Bristol, R. I.; Hot Springs, S. D.; Bennington, Vt.; Port Orchard, Wash.; Orting, Wash.; Waupaca, Wis., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Applications for admission to the home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C." An application for admission must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

### STOCK RAISING IN ARGENTINA

Kindly give some information concerning stock raising in the Argentine Republic.—R. B. B., Akron, Ohio.

No country in the world possesses so vast an area of fertile soil, producing the very best classes of forage plants, as does Argentina, where the mild climate admits of animals being born, raised and fattened in the open. Buenos Aryes, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Cordoba, San Luis, Pampa and Neuquen are admirably adapted for raising cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz more particularly for raising sheep; Corientes, Chaco and Formosa are especially suited for cattle. In the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta and Jujuy, stock is bred and fattened on irrigated alfalfa fields.

The nucleus of the capital of live stock Argentina drew from two sources of importance, Spain and Peru, during the 16th and 17th centuries. The importation of Merino sheep, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, and heavy draft thoroughbred horses took place in the beginning of the 19th century. A large number of standard breeds of different species have been imported. All the original wild stock has been crossed with these imported animals to such an extent that the size and production of beef, mutton, wool, etc., has been greatly enhanced, the average four-year-old steer in 1870 yielding 250 pounds of beef and now yielding 550 pounds. Argentina has assumed a leading position among the countries of the world in the chilled and frozen beef industry, having surpassed Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Please give a history of the English language.—C. C. H., Chrisney, Ind.

The English language is made up mainly from the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian and German and even Hindustan. Malay and Chinese words lie mixed together in the English dictionary. It has long been a popular, and probably somewhat partial, whim in this country, that Anglo-Saxon formed at least two-thirds of the spoken and written speech of it. But M. Thompson has recently carefully gone over the dictionaries of Robertson and Webster, and has established the fact that Anglo-Saxon stands in no greater a proportion to the words of merely Latin origin than the relation that 13,330 holds to 29,354. In tracing the growth of the English language, it is usual to divide its history into four periods. Anglo-Saxon (449 A. D.—1066); Semi-Saxonn (1000 A. D.—1250); early English (1500 A. D.) to the present day. The Anglo-Saxon was a Low German dialect, bearing a close similarity to the old Frisic, which is recognized as the parent Frisic of the modern Dutch. The main peculiarity of the tongue at this early period was, that the infinitives were still in an; the substantives, adjectives, pronouns and articles, were declined like the Latin; and the plural was unlike the singular: n other respects it differed much less from our modern vocabularly than one might, at first sight, suppose. The Semi-Saxon period was a transition era, and, like every era of the kind, one of confusion and one of promise. Norman French was at this time the language of the people. The early English period exhibited important features of consideration and of final hardening. It contrived gradually to get rid of all in the substantives and adjectives; the vowels a, e, u, in final syllables, were all represented by e, and the final n of the infinitive began to disappear. The first of this modern English period had its grammar perfected, though the vocabulary was still deficient. But the greatest improvement was the ease and dexterity which the old forms of speech received. The additions made to the English dictionary since the beginning of the 16th century have been immense—a process which still goes on. The English language is worthy by its remarkable combination of force, precision and fullness, of being, as it is already, the speech of nearly all of the free nations of the world. If it cannot boast of native purity, it can at least boast of what is better than purity in language—the strength and copiousness, the delicacy and grace, the refinement and tenderness in which its glossary abounds.

### CRUCIFIXION

I wish to know something of crucifixion as a manner of execution.—C. C. E., Masheim, Tenn.

Nailing victims to a cross was a mode of punishment frequent among the ancients, but it is now confined to the Mohammedans. Different kinds of crosses were used, as the Latin, with two beams at right angles; the St. Andrew's, made in the form of the letter X, and others. The cross was sometimes employed by the ancients as a terrible instrument of destruction to a vanquished enemy. Thus Alexander the Great, after putting 8,000 or 10,000 Tyrians to the sword, on taking their city, crucified 2,000 more along the shores. No less sanguinary was the vengeance of the Romans against the Jews; Minutius Alexander crucified 800, and Quinctilius Varius 2,000 on account of some revolt. Titus crucified above 500 in a day; and at the sack of Jerusalem under his command, the Romans, wherever they could seize the fugitives, either in hatred or derision, nailed them to crosses about the walls of the city, until the multitude was so great that room was wanting for the crosses, and crosses for the bodies.

### ELLIS ISLAND

Please give a short description of Ellis Island.—F. N., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Ellis Island is a small isand in New York bay, one mile southwest of the Battery, and is used as an immigrant station by the United States government. Since 1892 immigrants detained for investigation as to compliance with the United States immigration laws are kept on the island until allowed to land or are deported. Castle Garden was formerly used for this purpose.

### MISCELLANEOUS

W. B. M., Speck, Ky.—The United States has 18 modern battleships and five first-class cruisers.

W. H. S., Clearmont, Mo.—The three largest cities of the world are New York, London and Paris.

S. L. Meadowdale, Va.—Sherlock Holmes was a fiction character figuring in detective tales by Conan Doyle.

C. R., Montrose, Mich.—James Fiske was shot after a quarrel with a business associate, E. S. Stokes. We have no further particulars of this affair.

# NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF MARCH

BY PROF ERIC DOOLITTLE.

The brilliant winter groups have now begun their steady declension toward the west. We see the great Dog Stars already well past the meridian in the early evening, while Orion, Taurus and Gemini are nightly sinking lower in the western heavens. It is only Leo, the last of this bright train, that is still mounting upward toward its highest position in the sky.

All of this tells the watcher of the heavens that the end of winter is at hand. Already he welcomes the return of Virgo, the first of the faint summer groups, while north of this he sees the great Bootes, which, with its most brilliant Arcturus, has now wholly entered the evening sky.

He knows that when the warm evenings of June have come he will see this beautiful golden sun high on the meridian in the south, while below it there will shine the bluish Spica, the brightest star of Virgo and the deep red Antares, neither of which beautiful objects have yet quite emerged from below our eastern horizon.

**Telling the Time by the Stars.**

One familiar with the general appearance of the heavens can thus read from them at a glance what the season of the year is, and he welcomes the appearance of certain stars which herald the near approach or spring or summer or autumn. This, though interesting, is, of course, of but little practical value. Were the observer lost, and without a compass, he could also very easily tell the direction of true north, since the Pole Star is always exactly north of him; by therefore facing Polaris and stretching out his arms he could easily fix the four points of the compass at all times.

How to make use of our knowledge of the heavens in these ways is probably known to all the readers of this article, but a fewer number of those who study the stars know how easy a matter it is to determine the time from them.

To do this it is first necessary to know what is called the right scension of a few of the southern stars of the Celestial Sphere. This so-called right ascension of a star is measured on the surface of the Celestial Sphere in almost exactly the same way as the longitude of a place is measured on the surface of the earth. It may be found for a selected number of the brighter stars from almost any astronomy, or from any star atlas. For example, the right ascensions of several of the bright stars now found in the southern heavens are as follows (The letters refer to Figure 1):

Aldebaran, at A, 4 hours 31 minutes.
Betelgeuze, at B, 5 hours 51 minutes.
Sirius, at C, 6 hours 41 minutes.
Pollux, at D, 7 hours 40 minutes.
Delta Hydrae, at E, 8 hours 33 minutes.
Regulus, at F, 10 hours 3 minutes.
Delta Leonis, at G, 11 hours 10 minutes.

The right ascension of any star remains practically the same for many centuries, but to tell the time of night we need also the right ascension of the sun, and this is continually changing. It may be found for any day of the year in many almanacs, or we may determine it as follows:

On March 21 the right ascension of the sun is 0 hours, and it increases one hour every 15 days thereafter; thus, on April 20 it is approximately 2 hours, on May 20 4 hours, and so on, reaching 22 hours on February 19 and 23 hours on March 6.

If now we find the difference between the right ascension of the sun on any date and that of any star, this difference will be the number of hours which will elapse between when the star was seen on the meridian and when the sun will be found there; as we know that the sun is always on the meridian at noon, the true time when the star was on the meridian is at once known.

This brief description has been inserted at the request of several different correspondents; it is hoped that the reader will not be deterred from reading it by the slight reference to mathematics which it involves, for the process is really very simple and easy indeed and the ability to read the time of night from the ever-turning dial above us is always most pleasurable.

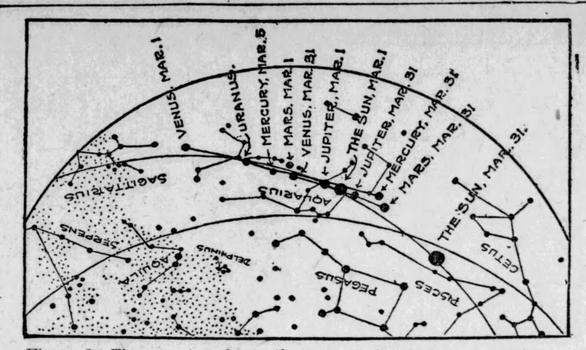


Figure 2—The morning sky to the west of the sun, showing how no less than five of the planets are now moving through this region.

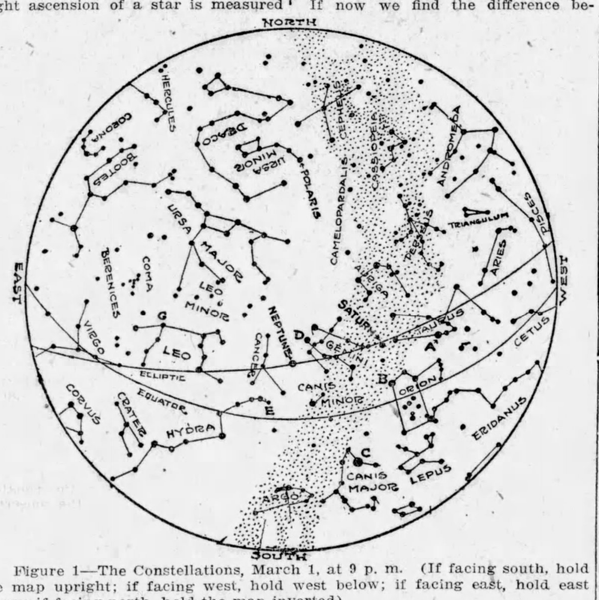


Figure 1—The Constellations, March 1, at 9 p. m. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing west, hold west below; if facing east, hold east below; if facing north, hold the map inverted).

**Illustrations of Finding the Time at Night.**

Suppose that on the evening of March 21 the observer saw the bright star Regulus due south of him, what would the time be? Since on March 21 the right ascension of the sun is 0 hours, and since that of Regulus is always 10 hours 3 minutes, the star will come to the meridian 10 hours 3 minutes later than the sun. It would therefore be 10 hours 3 minutes.

As a second illustration, let us inquire at what time the star at G, Figure 1, will be seen due south of the observer on April 5 and on April 20. The right ascension of the sun on April 5 is 1 hour; that of the star is 11 hours 10 minutes; the difference is 10 hours 10 minutes, and therefore when the star is seen due south on this date it will be 10 hours 10 minutes p. m. And on April 20 the right ascension of the sun is 2 hours, the difference is 9 hours 10 minutes, and the time will be 9 hours 10 minutes p. m. This illustrates the well known fact that the stars rise, come to the meridian and set just one hour earlier every two weeks.

After acquiring a little practice the observer will not usually wait until the bright star whose right ascension he knows has actually reached the meridian. Bearing in mind the right ascension of the sun at the time of year, he might, perhaps, estimate that the star was an hour to the left or to the right of the meridian. The time found by mentally substracting the right ascensions would then be one hour later than the true time in the first case and one hour earlier in the second. Soon he will find that a mere glance at the heavens suffices to tell him the time, at least approximately.

**The Planets in March.**

All of the bright planets except Saturn are now morning stars.

Mercury, which entered the morning sky on February 21, reaches its greatest distance from the sun on March 20 and for a few days before and after this date may be seen shining in the dawn, far to the south of the east point.

Venus is still brilliant in the morning skies, rising about two hours before sunrise throughout the month. At the beginning of the month it is far below the celestial equator, but it is moving rapidly northward and its point of rising on the horion is continually approaching the east point. It will cross the equator and then begin to rise north of east on April 28; it will enter the evening sky on September 12.

Mars is even nearer the sun than Venus and is therefore in a very disadvantageous position for observation. Throughout the month it rises in the southeast about one hour before sunrise.

Jupiter entered the morning sky on February 21 and is far too near the sun to be observed toward the beginning of the month, though by March 31 it rises nearly an hour before sunrise.

All of these four bright planets, as well as the planet Uranus, are now crowded into one small region of the sky which would be by far the most striking and interesting part of the heavens were it not that the sun is also very near this region and by his overpowering brightness renders a satisfactory study of these planets impossible. Their positions and motions throughout the month are, however, shown in Figure 2.

Many interesting conjunctions and configurations occur during the next few weeks among these closely neighboring worlds. Thus Venus passes to the east of Uranus on March 19; Mars passes very close to Jupiter on March 23; Mercury passes to the east of Jupiter on March 29, and to the east of Mars on April 3. At the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter the two planets will appear to be separated by a distance equal to only one-third of the distance across the moon. This would form a most beautiful sky figure were the two worlds not so nearly lost in the rays of the sun.

The planet Saturn is still high in the heavens, almost on the border line between Taurus and Gemini. It is thus in excellent position for observation, and is a beautiful object in a moderately large telescope. During the past few weeks the shading of its south polar regions and the indefinite reddish hands about its ball have been unusually prominent, while the shadow of the ball on the most distant side of the rings is now very easily seen. As this whole great world is, however, doubtless still but a ball of vapor, the shapes and extent of its surface markings are continually changing.

**The Occurrence of Easter.**

The center of the sun will this year cross the celestial equator on March 21 at 11 hours 51 minutes 16 seconds A. M. (Eastern standard time) and at this instant spring will begin. Our present calendar depends wholly upon the position of the sun in the sky; as the succession of the seasons is, of course, caused by the motion of the sun alone, this is by far the most natural and convenient body to employ for the reckoning of time. In earlier times, however, the calendar was based almost wholly upon the moon. The Mohammedans still employ a purely lunar calendar; their year consists of 12 lunar months, and is therefore about 10 days shorter than ours. It follows as a consequence of this that any fixed date in their calendar will occur about 10 days earlier each year (by our reckoning), and will hence move through all of the four seasons in about 36 years.

Though the moon has thus been wholly discarded from our civil reckoning, it still governs the occurrence of church days; thus Easter, for example, is always the Sunday immediately following that full moon which occurs first after the vernal equinox. The vernal equinox is this year on March 21; the next full moon is on Wednesday, March 31, and the following Sunday (April 4) is therefore Easter Sunday.

It is thus evident that the date may vary by as much as five weeks in different years. During the past century Easter occurred as early as March 23 three times, and once (in 1818) it occurred on March 22. Its earliest occurrence during the present century was in 1913, March 23, and its latest will be in 1943, April 25. Next year we will also have a very late occurrence, the date being April 23.

It is thus seen that while the date of occurrence of the present year is a rather early one it is by no means remarkably so. The average of all possible dates is April 8.


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## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

**Monday, February 22.**

SENATE — Senator Root read Washington's Farewell Address. Conferees on the seaman's bill composed all differences between house and senate. The pension appropriation bill, carrying $164,100,000, was passed in exactly four minutes. Senator Brandegee, speaking on the army bill, warned the American people that in view of the temper of the world today, they were living in a fool's paradise. Senator Fall spoke at length on Mexico, and declared the time would soon be here for intervention to 'preserve peace in that country. The naval bill was reported with substantial increases in the provision for submarines and the appropriation for the aviation corps. Indian appropriation bills reported.

HOUSE—The fortifications appropriation bill was considered throughout the day. The house and senate conferees reached an agreement on all the items in dispute on the district appropriation bill with three exceptions, one of these being the so-called Johnson "rider" to abolish the half-and-half system. "District day" was set aside by a vote of 179 to 99, the presence of the "jim crow" bill on the District calendar being chiefly responsible for the large affirmative vote. The committee on education reported with a favorable recommendation the Fess bill to create a national university in Washington.

**Tuesday, February 23.**

SENATE—The army bill, carrying an appropriation of $103,000,000, was passed. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was commenced. The conference report on the seamen's bill was submitted. The interstate commerce committee began work on nominations to the Federal trade commission. The conference committee on the administration ship bill met last night.

HOUSE—The day was spent in considerning the fortifications apropriation bill, which was passed late in the afternoon; it carries a total of approximately $6,000,000. The conferssidering the fortifications appropriation bill was reported for printing. The rules committee reported resolution to create a permanent Jefferson memorial committee with a view to purchasing Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was sent to conference. Federal Judge Dayton continued under cross-examination before the judiciary committee.

**Wednesday, February 24.**

SENATE—The diplomatic and consular and the military academy appropriation bills were reported. Passed postoffice appropriation bill carrying $323,000,000. Consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was begun. The foreign relations committee held its last meeting of the session without acting on the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties.

HOUSE—The general deficiency appropriation bill, embodying legislation to require the district to pay $744,504 into the federal treasury, was reported to the house. The army bill was sent to conference. The ways and means committee declined to recommend a bill to remove the tax on mixed corn and wheat flour. The senate bill to regulate the sale of drugs within the American jurisdiction of Shanghai, China, was passed. The bill for an additional federal judge in the southern district of Georgia was sent to conference, after the house had disagreed to several senate amendments.

**Thursday, February 25.**

SENATE — The agricultural bill, carrying $23,000,000, was passed. Consideration of the naval bill was begun, and will be concluded Friday. The fortifications bill was briefly considered, and went over until Friday. Senator McCumber's rural credits bill was put into the agricultural bill as an amendment.

HOUSE—The district appropriation bill was sent back to conference, after the house had rejected the agreement with respect to an amendment for a $1,000,000 municipal hospital. The conference report on the seaman's bill was adopted. It must now be acted upon by the senate. Debate was resumed on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

**Saturday, February 27.**

SENATE—Seamen's bill finally passed and sent to President. Military academy appropriation bill passed and debate begun on the Indian bill. Committee investigating charges of lobbying in connection with administration ship bill resumed hearings. Newlands bill empowering interstate commerce commission to examine correspondence files of common carriers reported favorably. Conference report on seamen's bill was finally accepted.

HOUSE—Conference reports on bills in dispute with the senate considered. Passed general deficiency bill, appropriating $7,000,000. Ship purchase bill conference report presented for passage Monday. Passed bill to make penalties for failure to make returns of income tax last year uniform.

My Offer of Feb. 4th in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

**BRINGS SO MUCH JOY**

In the Feb. 4th issue of The Toledo Weekly Blade I made the following offer: that I would give Catarrh Treatments absolutely free of charge to be distributed among the readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade. That offer has been received with so much satisfaction, so many grateful letters have come to me from it, that my heart is filled with joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat the offer and am making this announcement. I will **give away, absolutely free of charge, 250 more Catarrh treatments.** My method of treatment I believe to be one of the best that was ever formulated for Catarrh and allied ailments. The method has cured hundreds of suffering ones, after everything else has failed. Now, Reader, this is your chance. ALL **YOU** have got to do is to write for this treatment and see it for yourself.

Listen to these grateful words: "My nose cleared, my foul breath left me, the continual succession of colds, the crusts in my nose, the bad taste in the mouth mornings, the dull headachy feeling in my forehead, the constant desire to clear my throat, all these vanished. They all went, one by one, some faster, some slower, but all equally sure. I once more have that joyous, lively feeling, same as I had in the glad days of youth, free from all care and pain." **Wouldn't you like to be in that happy condition?**

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**WIN A PRIZE**

Each one of these four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we spell figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FOUR WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE PACKET CONTAINING FIVE BEAUTIFUL GOLD EMBOSSED EASTER POST CARDS, ALSO A CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $3,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST. USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. Write the four words on a sih ct paper, mail it immediately with your name and address, and you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE PACKET, which is a handsome assortment of the beautifully colored Gold Embossed Easter post-cards, together with a copy of a New York Magazine, also a CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $3,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST which closes May 1st, 1915. Act promptly. This is your opportunity to enter this great contest in which we give away THREE AUTOMOBILES, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCHES, CASH PRIZES, etc. In case of a tie between two or more persons for any Prize, a Prize identical in character and value will be given each person so tied. TRY AND WIN.

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If you are over-stout, I want to help you. My very interesting book is yours for the asking, and with it I shall send you a free Proof Treatment. These will cost you nothing but a post-card or the stamp on your letter.

**When sending this free package,** I will tell you about the remarkable system of weight reduction whereby many persons who were over-fat have got rid of the useless, burdensome, unhealthy flesh, often at the rate of 1 pound daily.

When fat is overcome and the size of the body is normalized, there should be great improvement in health, figure and appearance. You may expect physical and mental efficiency to be wonderfully increased and years are likely to be added to your life-time.

**You rarely see fat people who are very old** and you find an unusual percentage of overstout persons are ailing, nervous and unhappy.

**Women and Men**—no matter how heavy you are or how many failures you have heretofore had in attempting weight reduction, here is a genuine method and you can reduce weight in your own home, under my directions. No starving, no strenuous exercising, no dangerous drugs; but wholesome treatment. Reduce as much as you like; then stop and keep your weight, figure, etc., perfect.

Don't throw this aside. Write today. Let me give you a truly joyous surprise. Address:

**I Will Send You A Proof Treatment FREE**

**DR. F. THOMPSON BROUGH, 20 East 22d St., 30A, New York City.**

*NOTE.—Dr. Brough is a Diplomated, Licentiate, Registered Physician of the State of New York and has a record of over 25 years' experience. His free Book and free Proof Treatment are worth getting.*



**Spectacles ON TRIAL FREE**

**Don't Send Me A Penny When You Answer This Announcement.**

I am putting on the market a large-eye, cable-temple spectacle, the frame of which is made of composition non-gold metal that looks like gold, although there is not one cent's worth of gold in their entire makeup. The hooks that go around the ears are made of soft twisted cable wire (just exactly like the high-priced spectacles now on the market) which will not hurt the most tender ears. I want you to send for these large-eye, cable-temple, non-gold spectacles of mine.

As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold winter nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eyepains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on the second pair—the distance and shooting spectacles—shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some bright and early morning, and you'll be greatly delighted to find that they help you wonderfully in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

But the third pair—the protection pair of spectacles—is the best of them all. With this pair of protection spectacles on your eyes, you will be able to work around in your kitchen and cook your meals in front of a red-hot stove, go out into the field and do your plowing, or go out driving in the brightest sunshine, or when the snow is on the ground, and they will prevent you from contracting those eye troubles usually caused by heat, dust, grit and dirt, and keep your eyes in good condition while doing your work.

**Now Don't Take My Word For It**

I am going to send these three pairs of spectacles home to you at once, all charges prepaid, so that you can try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, anyway and everyway.

Can you get a squarer deal than this anywhere?

Did you ever hear of a fairer or squarer proposition in which you are offered for fully ten days in your own home, without a cent in advance or even a reference?

**3 pairs of large-eye, cable-temple spectacles to fit the whole family, on free trial**

Just fill in the below coupon and send it in at once without a cent of money. Do this right now before you forget it.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return

# ENGLAND BACKS CZAR'S AIM IN SOUTHERN SEA

## Sir Edward Grey Makes Startling Announcement in House of Commons Thursday Afternoon.

London, Feb. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, announced in the house of commons today that Great Britain was in entire accord with Russia's desire for access to the sea.

"With Russia's desire for access to the sea England is in entire accord," the foreign secretary said in response to a question from Frederick W. Jowett whether England knew of and approved the statement of the Russian foreign minister, M. Sazonoff, in the Duma, that "Russia intended permanently to occupy Constantinople."

The foreign secretary responded that he was unaware that M. Sazanoff had made any such statement but, he added, "the statement I have seen was that M. Sazonoff had said that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia nearer realization of the political economp problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea.

"With these aspirations," he continued, "England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace."

The announcement of Sir Edward Grey marks one of the important developments in the European political situation since the beginning of the war. Russia's desire for a warm water port and an unrestricted outlet from the Black sea has long been one of her most cherished national aspirations. Speaking in the Duma on February 9, Premier Goremykin said:

"Turkey has marched with our enemy, but her resistance already has been shattered by our glorious Caucasian troops, and the radiant future of the Russians on the Black sea is beginning to dawn near the walls of Constantinople."

The attitude of Great Britain in the event that the fortunes of war should favor Russia in the struggle with Turkey has been an open question.

# ARMY ASKS MORE COIN

## Kitchener Requires $215,000,000 Additional for War.

London, Feb. 26.—The government today requested $215,000,000 additional for the war expenses of the year 1914-15, bringing the total for the year to $1,810,000,000. The estimates for the year 1915-16 provide for an expenditure of $1,250,000,000.

The total for the first two years of the war for England alone is $3,060,000,000.

Ponderous potentates who are running the war have greater need of divine love in their hearts than the soldiers have for Bibles in their pockets.


# No More Getting Up Nights!

Bladder Weakness Quickly Corrected by Recent Scientific Discovery in Old and Young.

Sleep All Night, Don't Get Up Once.

Read What Noted Washington, D. C., Scientist Says of Basic Agent in Kellogg's Brown Tablets

SEND FOR FREE 50c PACKAGE.

You, who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets. Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., said, in an address before the American Therapeutic Society: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."

"Oh-hi-hum! It's Tough to Have to Get Up This Way Every Night."

The principal cause of this trouble is chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, and of this and of the new agent upon which Kellogg's Brown Tablets are based, the medical authority quoted above says: "A symptomatic cure is usually achieved * * * The frequent impulses to urinate and the recurring desire at night cease. Successes with this salt * * * have been had in **men of ninety years.**"

Isn't an agent that will draw forth such statements from a scientist who has studied it and tried it for years, worthy of **your** confidence? Isn't it worth a trial—especially when the trial is FREE? Just because you have given up hope of a cure of ordinary medicines, should not stop you in the face of such evidence as here offered. It will not take as much effort to fill out and mail the below coupon as it takes you to get up one night.

Send coupon today, with six cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to Frank J. Kellogg, 2793 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRANK J. KELLOGG,
2793 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....


# THE BLOCKADE RUNNER

—DeMar in Philadelphia Record.

# Here Are Real Adventures That Make the Nick Carters of Fiction Green

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The gantlet of dangers through which a small band of Americans and Englishmen passed in their escape from a copper mining camp in the Caucasus mountains at the time of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Russia is told by A. H. Trotter, of Syracuse, N. Y., chief engineer of the company, who has finally reached London. Their adventures form one of the most exciting of the minor episodes of the war.

The mining village where the party was caught is called Dzansoul, and lies up in the mountains about 40 miles from the Russian port of Batoum on the Black sea. The defense of these mountain villages was left to only a few companies of Russian police armed with old black powder rifles. The report that the Turks were advancing in force from the south, and had driven in some of the Russian outposts, reached the village in November, and this was the first news that hostilities had begun. The people in the smelter camp were slow to realize the danger that surrounded them, and took no steps to escape until the American manager of the company, R. T. White, was shot one Sunday morning while on his way from the camp to the mines, some miles higher up in the mountains.

**He Is Rescued.**

White was riding up the trail when shot suddenly poured upon him from a ridge across a ravine. Both he and his horse were struck, and he fell from the animal, wounded in the leg. From noon until evening he lay in the shelter of the rock, sniped at every time he showed his head. At dusk, a party, of which Trotter was a member, sneaked up the trail to effect his rescue. They brought him down to camp, and then sent him to Batoum.

The following evening some Russian soldiers, with a battery of three-inch field guns, moved up. They stationed two of the guns near the smelter and four others lower down at Kura. Most of the non-combatants of the village left for Batoum, but a small party of Americans and British remained at camp. The situation was not taken seriously, as the Turks were thought to be only a small party of marauders.

The next morning when the two Russian guns at the mine opened up at the crest held by the Turks, the infantry which had been increased to about 400 men at the mine, were forced into their trenches by the hot return fire. Of the Russians, only a small band of Cossacks carried modern guns, the reservists having only single shot pieces. The mountain police who were in the majority, were armed with ancient guns, as said, firing black powder and lead bullets.

**Seize His Bank Notes.**

The fighting became so intense, that Trotter decided to make his escape. On the way down the mountain he often had to take refuge from the fire. At Kura he met a Russian ammunition train, whose officers arrested him as a German spy and seized a package of bank notes he had with him.

Meanwhile, however, the Turks had slipped across the crest of the opposite bridge and had begun a surprise attack on the ammunition train. The horses which got the worst of it, bolted down the mountain, wrecking as they ran many of the carts of supplies and ammunition.

Trotter tried to jump on one of the wagons to escape, but was prodded off with bayonets, and sought cover. When a motor car filled with wounded came by he tried his luck again, but was unable to explain himself, for lack of Russian, and was again bayoneted off the car.

The Russian commandant, coming up later in an automobile gave him safe conduct to Borchka, where the ammunition train was overtaken and Trotter's money recovered. With a temporary pass from the officer, he made his way by rowboat to Batoum.

**Days Without Food.**

The rest of the English-speaking party at camp, caught in the fighting too late to escape, had remained in the small hospital at the mine, flying the Red Cross flag. The artillerymen serving the guns at the camp were cut off to two men, and the infantry toward night became helpless. The Turks were advancing in the dark, lighting their way with burning sheds. Two of the party, an American and a Scotsman, started out to cross the mountains to the Russian town of Artvin, while the others, under cover of darkness took a chance on reaching Borchka and got through safely. The American, Morris Caldwell, and the Scott, got lost in the mountains and were for three days without food, before they finally arrived at a river which they had to swim. In midstream they were greeted by a rifle fire. The Scott was killed and his body drifted down stream, but Caldwell escaped to a Turkish village. He was so worn out, that he even dropped off to sleep while seeing a Turk in the same room whet a butcher knife and talk about a Holy War.

By good fortune, an old Turk formerly employed at the mine recognized Caldwell as an American and set him free. He returned to the mine, boarded up the camp, and then worked his way to Trebizonde. Here he was arrested as a spy and served 18 days in a Turkish prison. He obtained release only by the mere chance of signalling a passing American, who happened to be the United States consul. From Trebizonde he took a Greek steamer for Constantinople, which made the trip in 16 days instead of the usual three.

# LOOKING AHEAD FOR THE G. O. P. LEADER

## Republicans Have Wide Choice, but as Yet No Predilections.

Washington, Feb. 26.—While the events of the present, momentous and complicated as they are, require the hardest work that the Republican leaders have ever performed for a minority party in the national government, the fond, clinging hope for triumphal return in 1916 to the power of old days refuses to be overshadowed by the world-war and the filibuster. The choice of the next leader of the G. O. P. is an all-pervading topic wherever Republicans meet.

It is conceded by the leaders that the eyes of the Republican party are focussed on no one man, as yet. In fact, the party claims a superfluity of the finest timber, ranging from the most progressive to the most conservative wings of the party. Eliminations are not in process; in fact, as the campaign draws nearer, new booms, new claims and new issues are bringing forward still more material for the stamp of approval of large followings, looking toward the presidential chair.

**Mann Looks Big.**

James R. Mann, the Illinois master of legislation, has had the eye of recognition for many months. He has made good in one of the most difficult positions in the service of congress. And the Illinois men feel that, as with McKinley, the man who knows congress best can achieve the best results in the White House. And Mann knows congress best. His Democratic adversaries know his steel. They respect him. He has carried, cheerfully and ably, the whole burden of minority responsibility in the house. He has been a real leader during the congress now closing, inasmuch as he has arrived at his own decisions unaided and has enforced his will on his colleagues, regardless of praise or protest.

Probably no one takes his candidacy less seriously than does Mann. He is not seeking rewards. He is entirely happy in exercising his ability and is giving to his country the best that he knows. He seeks no popularity except that of real worth, and he cannot be accused of playing the trumpet to hear the applause.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts is conceded to be New England's candidate for 1916. Weeks will surely have considerable backing from the most conservative wing of the party, the real stand-patters. Weeks has been successful, constructive and important in the state.

**Burton Stands High.**

Senator Burton of Ohio continues to grow in popularity, although his Washington friends are disappointed that he did not seek re-election. As the antagonist of the river and harbor malappropriations, and as the all-round genius in opposition to the shipping bill, he has made himself a great figure in current legislation. Burton has only friends in the Republican ranks and has the sincere respect of his opponents. Society may not want a bachelor in the White House, but good government has nothing to fear from Burton, in the opinion at the Capitol.

Elihu Root stands today, on the eve of his retirement from the senate, stronger than ever among the conservatives. A remarkabye softening of opinion is noticeable toward him. The wise experience and skill of Root have exerted a profound influence upon congress and public opinion, it is conceded. His speech on the shipping bill is pronounced by the Republicans one of the greatest addresses ever made in the senate, while his willing acceptance of election to the New York constitutional convention has shown his readiness to accept service wherever he could be of use. While New York may offer Governor Whitman as more popular among the younger element in the party, Senator Root is surely not on the wane as a good possibility for the presidential nomination.

**Cummins and Borah, Too.**

Senator Cummins of Iowa has also outdone himself of late in the senate. A little less of a party man than any of the others, he is very able. His substitute shipping bill, providing for the building of an American merchant marine, brought him added strength in the Republican ranks.

Another growing Republican in the senate is Borah of Idaho. Although less prominent in ship purchase discussion, his whole record has been one of masterful ability, combined with a personal charm which tempts his conservative friends to overlook his occasional radicalism.

**Hughes and Taft Aloof.**

It is a common saying here that if Justice Charles E. Hughes of the supreme court should declare his willingness to be nominated for President, no other man would be mentioned in the next Republican national convention. But Justice Hughes will make no such declaration. The justices of the supreme court, it is well understood, regard the next 10 years as pregnant with epoch-making possibilities for their bench, and it is said there is a complete understanding among themselves that, under no circumstances, shall politics be permitted to interfere with their work.

It is not believed here that former President Taft seriously desires another nomination. Many other candidacies would give way to him in event he should allow the use of his name definitely.

# THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 1.—News concerning the further advances of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles had the effect of lowering prices of wheat considerably on the opening call today. Cash, May and July wheat each declined 5½c. on the opening. There was a rush of selling orders uncovered. Outside markets likewise were decidedly lower. Local stocks of wheat decreased 70,000 bushels in the past week.

TOLEDO.

| | High. | Low. | Close— Mar. 1. | Feb. 27. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—Open. | | | | |
| Cash ....1.47½ | 1.49¼ | 1.47½ | 1.47½ | 1.53 |
| May ....1.50¼ | 1.51½ | 1.49¾ | 1.49¾ | 1.55⅝ |
| July ....1.22 | 1.23 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.27½ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Cash .... | .... | .... | 72¼ | 74¼ |
| May .... 74¾ | 74¾ | 73½ | 73½ | 76 |
| July .... 77 | 77⅛ | 75½ | 75½ | 78¼ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Cash .... | .... | .... | 56 | 58 |
| May .... 58¼ | 58⅝ | 56⅜ | 56⅝ | 59⅜ |
| July .... 55 | 55¾ | 53½ | 53½ | 56¼ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | |
| Prime ...9.12½ | .... | .... | 9.00 | 9.10 |
| Feb. .... | .... | .... | .... | 9.10 |
| March ...9.12½ | .... | .... | 8.95 | 9.00 |
| April ....8.70 | .... | .... | 8.65 | 8.75 |
| Oct. ....8.50 | .... | .... | 8.40 | 8.45 |
| Rye— | | | | |
| No. 2.... .... | .... | .... | 1.18 | 1.20 |
| Alsike— | | | | |
| Prime ...8.95 | .... | .... | 9.00 | 8.90 |
| March ...8.95 | .... | .... | 9.00 | 8.90 |
| Timothy— | | | | |
| Prime ...3.05 | .... | .... | 3.00 | 3.05 |
| March ...3.05 | .... | .... | 3.10 | 3.05 |
| April ....3.07½ | .... | .... | 3.10 | 3.07½ |

CHICAGO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May ....1.51 | 1.51 | 1.46 | 1.47⅝ | 1.53½ |
| July ....1.22 | 1.22 | 1.17½ | 1.18⅛ | 1.24¾ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May .... 73¾ | 73⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 74 |
| July .... 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 73⅝ | 73½ | 76¼ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May .... 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 54⅝ | 54⅞ | 57¼ |
| July .... 53½ | 53⅝ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | 54¼ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | |
| May .... 17.35 | 17.35 | 17.10 | 17.10 | 17.35 |
| July .... 17.72 | 17.72 | 17.45 | 17.50 | 17.72 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May .... 10.27 | 10.27 | 10.17 | 10.17 | 10.37 |
| July .... 10.47 | 10.52 | 10.40 | 10.40 | 10.60 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| May .... 9.87 | 9.87 | 9.75 | 9.75 | 9.87 |
| July .... 10.17 | 10.17 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.17 |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May .... .... | .... | .... | 1.39⅜ | 1.04½ |
| July .... .... | .... | .... | 1.34⅞ | 1.39⅝ |

DULUTH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May .... .... | .... | .... | 1.44¼ | 1.49½ |
| July .... .... | .... | .... | 1.39¼ | 1.45 |

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Chicago, March 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; strong; bulk, $6.60@6.75; light, $6.55@6.82½; mixed, $6.45@6.80; heavy, $6.25@6.75; rough, $6.25@6.35; pigs, $5.75@6.90. Cattle—Receipts, 17,600; weak; native steers, $5.50@9.00; western, $5.00@7.50; cows and heifers, $3.50@7.70; calves, $6.75@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; strong; sheep, $6.90@7.85; yearlings, $7.70@8.65; lambs, $7.90@9.75.

**Pittsburg Live Stock.**

Pittsburg, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; active; top, $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; active; prime heavies, $7.00; heavy, mixed, $7.10@7.15; mediums and Yorkers, $7.20@7.25; pigs, $7.10@7.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; active; top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $9.60. Calves—Receipts, 300; steady; top, $12.00.

**Cleveland Live Stock.**

Cleveland, March 1.—Cattle, receipts 1,100; 5c to 10c lower; choice fat steers, $7.25@7.50; good to choice steers, $6.75@7.25; good to choice heifers, $6.50@6.85; good to choice bulls, $6.00@6.50; fair to good cows, $5.00@6.00. Calves, receipts 1,200; 25c lower; good to choice veal calves, $11.25@11.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,500; strong; good to choice lambs, $8.25@9.35; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; good to choice wethers, $6.25@6.50; fair to good, $6.25@6.50; good to choice ewes, $5.50@6.25. Hogs, receipts 9,000; 5c lower; heavies, $6.60; yorkers, light yorkers, mediums and pigs, $6.95; roughs, $5.60; stags, $4.50.

**Buffalo Live Stock.**

East Buffalo, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market active; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; shipping, $7.75@8.25; butchers, $6.00@7.75; heifers, $5.00@7.50; cows, $3.75@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.00. Veals—Receipts, 800; market active; good to choice, $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market strong; heavy, $7.00@7.10; mixed, $7.10@7.20; yorkers and pigs, $7.25@7.30; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; market active; lambs, $5.00@9.85; yearlings, $5.00@8.50; wethers, $7.25@7.75; ewes, $5.50@7.25; sheep, mixed, $6.75@7.25.

**Cotton.**

New York, March 1.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, 8.26c; May, 8.46c; July, 8.67c; October, 8.95c; December, 9.15c.

The cotton market was unsettled early today with the talk around the floor indicating considerable uncertainty as to the expected British blockade announced on cotton shipments. For some time past, however, the tendency has been to even-up commitments in anticipation of such a development and today's early trading was comparatively quiet with fluctuations narrow. The opening was steady at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 1 point, and active months ruled about a point or two over Saturday's closing figures during the early session.

Liverpool became a seller here shortly after the opening, presumably on fresh straddle account and prices eased off to a net loss of 4 or 5 points during the middle of the morning. There was some scattering liquidation on this decline, but offerings became less active after the close of the English market and prices here steadied up to about Saturday's closing figures on covering and the continued heavy exports.

The first version of the British blockade announcement to reach the Cotton Exchange indicated that an embargo would be placed only on shipments of foodstuffs to Germany, and prices rallied, with active months selling 7 to 9 points net higher on covering of shorts. Later reports, however, stated that the embargo would be placed on all commodities and a very sharp break followed, around 2 o'clock, with active months selling 9 to 10 points net lower under active liquidation. Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 8.25; sales 300 bales.

# Toledo Produce.

**Butter, Eggs and Cheese.**

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30@30½c; solid pack, 29½@30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints, or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; prints, prime, 21c; cleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15c@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 24c; fancy, fresh, 27c.

**Vegetables.**

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.25 per 100-lb. bag, white, $1.75 bag; red, $1.35.

Spanish onions, $1.50 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $15 per ton; New York state $18 per ton.

Celery—California, 50@65c; Florida celery, $2.25@2.50 crate.

Cucumbers—$2.50 dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 8@9c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $4.00 case; southern, $3.00 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.25 per bag; home-grown, 40c bu.

Onion Sets—Yellows, $1.50 bu. of 32 lbs.; whites, $2.00 bu. of 32 lbs.

New Florida Wax Beans—$5.50 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$6.00 case.

Egg Plant—$2.00 dozen.

French Endive—35c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.00 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—12½c per dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—50c bu.

Green Beans—$4.50 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Mushrooms—75c per lb.; 4-lb. basket, $1.25@1.50.

French Artichokes—$1.00 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—20@22c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.25 case.

Texas Spinach—$1.35 per bu.

Fancy home-grown Pie Plant—75c per doz.

**Fruits.**

Fancy Florida Strawberries—35@40c per qt.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.60@2.00.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box; Royal Knights, $2.75.

Florida Oranges—$1.25@2.50 box.

Florida Pineapple Oranges, $2.50@3.00 per box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.25.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.00@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@5.50 barrel.

Cranberries—$2.75@4.00.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.75 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.00 bbl.; Greenings, $3.00@3.50 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$3.00 box.

**Miscellaneous.**

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 36 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.35 per bu.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

**Dressed Meats and Poultry.**

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8@8½c; heavy and rough, 7¼@8c.

Calves—11@13c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c; young chickens, 14c; dressed, 16c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

**Provisions.**

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—14c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16¼c; 10 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $19.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, 10½c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 24½c; knuckles, 26c.

**Sea Feed.**

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.30; Connecticut, medium, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.60; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rocksways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 90c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

**PRODUCERS' PRICES.**

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00@1.10.

Oats—60@63c.

**Hides.**

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 17½c; kip, 16c; No. 2 kip, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

**Fresh Fish.**

Pickerel, No. 1, 9c; saugers, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 8c; perch, 7c; mullet, 3½c; whitefish 12½c; cat, No. 1, 8c; white bass 6c; grey bass, 3c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 12c; catfish, 10c

**Flour, Feed and Salt.**

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $8.50@9.00; winter patents $8.25@8.75 per bbl.; family flour, $7.50@8.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $30.00@32.00; white middlings, $37.00@39.00; coarse meal, $2.00@2.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $36.00@37.00; old process oil meal, $43.00@45.0c.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 35@70c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain, $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan, common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retail packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.50; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

# New York Produce.

New York, March 1.—Flour, steady; spring patents, $7.10@7.55; winter patents, $7.05@7.25; winter straights, $6.90@7.05; Kansas straights, $7.05@7.15. Wheat, weak; May, $1.56½. Pork, barely steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@23.50; short clears, $19.00@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $21.00@22.00; family, $24.00@26.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $9.70@9.80. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 85@90c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31½@32c; Central America, ..½c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter firm; receipts, 4,475; creamery, extras (92 score), 31@31½c; creamery (higher scoring), 32@32½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c. Eggs steady; receipts, 11,177; fresh gathered, extras, 24½@25c; extra firsts, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c, seconds, 22@22½c; nearby, henery, whites, 28@29c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 472 boxes; state whole milk, held, specials, 16¾@17c; do., average fancy, 16@16½c. Dressed poultry, steady; western roasting chickens, frozen, 17@21c; fresh fowls, 14@17c; turkeys, 15@21½c; live poultry, steady; western chickens, 15½c; fowls, 16@16½c; turkeys, 16@18c.

# Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 1.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 32@32½c; prints, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31c; process, extra, 26@26½c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; choice, 20½@21½c; packing stock, No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 17@18c. Poultry—Spring chickens, fat, 15½@16c; extra fat fowls, 16@16½c; mixed lots, thin, 15c; heavy ducks, 18@19c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, firsts, 23½c; do, seconds, 21c. Potatoes—Carlots in bulk, 38c; in sacks, 40@41c; jobbing, 40@45c; from warehouse, 48@50c; new Bermudas, $7.50@7.75; Florida, $1.35 a hamper; sweets, in hampers, $1.30@1.35.


# Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

## Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

# YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden smothering in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 9501, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

**GET FAT** Fra-Mor Tablets, the long sought for flesh builder. Send 25 cents for trial package. The Fra-Mor Chemical Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**SWOLLEN VEINS** are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

# LOOSE TEETH SORE GUMS

**CURED AT HOME** Don't suffer any longer. Avoid torture of the dentist chair. My painless home treatment for pyorrhea or Riggs disease commonly called sore gums will quickly and positively relieve sore, loose, and elongated teeth, bleeding spongy, receding gums, foul breath and other diseases of the gums. Will tighten loose teeth, improve your health and save you pain and big dental bills. I send every patient a personally signed money-back-if-not-cured guarantee. Facts about the causes, effects

**BOOK FREE** and treatment of pyorrhea. Write today—a copy of this valuable, interesting book will be sent free, without obligation. Use a postal now.

**DR. A. T. BARNETT, 1035 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**


# RUSSIANS CHECK AUSTRIAN ADVANCE

## Drive Them Back in Galicia and Recapture Two Towns.

London, Feb. 27.—The Austian advance in eastern Galicia has been checked and the Russians, driving back their opponents, have recaptured Stanislau and Kolomea, says the Evening News in a telegram from Hertza, Rumania. Heavy fighting preceded the recapture of these two towns. The Russians occupied Stanislau yesterday. Advancing in force from that point, they attacked the Austrian position at Kolomea. The Austrians offered determined resistance, but the Evening News says, finally were forced to give way.

An Athens dispatch repeats the statement that the sultan has made plans for a hasty departure from Constantinople.

The great battle in Poland is still to be decided, although latest reports indicate that the German rush from east Prussia has been checked. The Russian statement that the Germans have been defeated in the region of Przasnysz and the German announcement of the capture of the city leave in doubt the situation on that part of the front where the battle at present is being waged most fiercely.

Germany remains silent regarding her share in the military operations both in the east and in the west, while Austria-Hungary declares that Austrian and German forces are holding their own in the Carpathians and in eastern Galicia.

The impression is growing that the German advance in east Prussia is due mainly to political and economic motives and that consequently it is without great strategic effect on the eastern campaign as a whole.

In the west the French continue to claim advances in the Champagne district, with quiet prevailing along the rest of the line.

The biggest news that can come out of the European conflict will be the story of the re-establishment of peace.

# *FLAGS OF ALLIES FLOAT NOW OVER TURKISH FORTS*

London, March 1.—The flags of Great Britain and France are now flying at the entrance to the Dardanelles over the Turkish forts reduced by the sea power of the allies.

While it would appear to be a fact that the allied fleet has reached Chanak, 15 miles from the Mediterranean entrance to the straits, the British press warns the public not to expect the immediate fall of Constantinople. Nevertheless, the operations of the British and French warships against the sea defenses of Constantinople are creating a tremendous stir in the near east. Broussa, Asiatic Turkey, has been selected by the Turks as their new capital in case it becomes necessary to evacuate Constantinople. The Germans in Turkey, it is declared, wanted the Turks to move to Adrianople, in European Turkey, but the Turks would have none of this and started shipping heir archives to Broussa.

**World's Greatest Cannonade.**

Never before in history, in any operations by land or by sea, has there been a cannonade of such fury as that which wrecked and smashed the Turkish forts on the Asiatic and European sides of the Dardanelles entrance.

**Scene of Carnage.**

Dispatches from Athens state that when Anglo-French forces were landed to take possession of the silenced Turkish forts, they found a scene of such carnage as had seldom been witnessed upon a field of battle. Excavations 70 feet wide and 30 feet deep had been torn up by the bursting of the shells; guns had been shattered, the fragments tearing asunder the bodies of the Turkish artillerymen in the forts.

Magazines had been exploded, ending a storm of exploding shells and wreckage through the steel and concrete masonry. Parts of human bodies and parts of shattered armaments were found a mile and more away from the scene.

Landing parties are preparing for extensive operations against the 5,000 Turks massed upon both sides of the Dardanelles east of Fort Nagua (a work that is still in action against the fleet). These forces, including French and British marines and artillery, have been landed on both the Asiatic and European sides of the waterway.

**In Eastern Theatre.**

Interest in the fighting along the eastern battle front has been deflected for the moment from the Carpathians to the north of Poland, where the Russians appear to be making a desperate effort to regain the ground Field Marshal Von Hindenburg won when he threw them back from east Prussia. Consequently the stubborn struggle continues on the line from the Bobr to the Narew, where Grand Duke Nicholas has yet to establish his ascendancy.

The correspondent at Bucharest, Rumania, of the Havas Agency has sent in a telegram repeating the report that the Russians had reoccupied Kolomea, in Galicia, and that they were investing Stanislau. Kolomea was taken after a fierce fight on Wednesday, February 24.

**The War in France.**

Vienna reports a violent engagement in Bukowina without saying anything about the outcome, while Petrograd claims to have checked the Austro-German advance in this region.

In the west, interest is centered on the fighting in the Champagne region, where fierce attack and counter attack have marked the operations of the last week. Berlin claims to have repulsed the continued French advances in this region, while Paris asserts the French troops have been successful in making progress and repulsing the German counter attacks. Paris claims also the capture of 2,000 yards of trenches to the northwest and north of Beausejour.

A new field of usefulness has been found for the much ridiculed skunk in the fact that it is a vigorous enemy of the full grown range caterpillers. Birds are of no service whatever in destroying these large caterpillers, but skunks devour quantities of them, and this is another reason why these little creatures should receive more consideration than they now do.


# SET OF DICKENS

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# CHARLES DICKENS

You will love the works of the one man who knew human nature better than all other writers — the master of pathos, of smiles — the entertainer without equal — the teacher who surpasses them all.

This set includes "A Tale of Two Cities," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Pickwick Papers," "Christmas Stories" — you want them. Your children need them.

**Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio**

# DARDANELLES TO BE CZAR'S PRIZE

## Paris Says Allies Have Agreed on Russia's Free Passage Through Straits.

**(Associated Press dispatches and all available information regarding progress of the war on land are here summarized.—Editor's Note.)**

Operation of the French and British fleets against the Turkish fortifications on the Dardanelles, which, during the past week, had taken the warships of the allies some 15 miles through this well-defended and narrow waterway, are at a standstill today on account of a gale of wind accompanied by a heavy mist, which hinders the efficient marksmanshipp of the naval gunners necessary to reduce the second line of forts concealed by the hills. This respite is likely to prove of benefit to the Turks, but the allies, realizing the necessity of pushing any oriental offensive movement with energy, will resume the attack as soon as possible.

**Straits for Russia.**

From Athens comes a report that Essad Pasha of Albanian fame, the Turkish soldier who made his reputation as a strategist by the defense of Janina in the Balkan war, has been placed in command of the Turkish forces at Gallipoli, flanking the straits.

The Paris Temps asserts that an agreement has been reached between France, Great Briatin and Russia regarding the future status of the Dardanelles, which will give Russia free passage of the straits.

**The War on Land.**

Of the land operations, the most important at present under way are along the East Prussian frontier, in northern Poland, and in Champagne, on the western front.

Concerning the latter engagement, French and German reports disagree sharply. Berlin states that the allies have been driven back, while Paris claims that the French have repulsed strong German counter-attacks and gained more ground.

In Poland the Russians are on the offensive along the entire front. In the most important operations, around Przasnysz, the Germans are said to have been defeated decisively and forced back across the border.

# MAP OF DARDANELLES, CONSTANTINOPLE AND ADJACENT LAND

The map shows the location of the Dardanelles, the outer works of which are reported destroyed by the allied fleet, which now is smashing its way to the second line, whence it hopes to break through to Constantinople.

The Sea of Marmora is 33 miles long and from one to three miles wide. From it, the entrance to the Black sea is through the Bosphorus. Once forced, this passage wiould release the Russian navy, now bottled up and permit imports and exports from the Russian ports of Odessa, Sebastopol, and Batum. All of these Turkish waters are heavily mined with German explosives.

## SAYS WE CAN YET RECANT

### Prof. Stein Thinks America Has Abandoned Justice.

London, Feb. 26.—The London Daily News quotes an article by Prof. Ludwig Stein in the Vossiche Zeitung. He says:

"The sense of justice is in the blood of the Americans, who are composed of Quakers, Shakers, Levellers, and Puritans in their best specimens. Without this cement, this predominant idea of justice, the Americans would never have succeeded in forming a national mosaic out of their thousand and one pieces of various colors and forms.

"The homogeneous American nation is the greatest miraculous creation of history, yet the present American government no longer applies that old strict justice, that old principle of 'suo cuique,' on which its predecessors acted, for instance, in 1870-71."

Prof. Stein refers to the Morgan loans, the supply of war material to the allies, and the presence of British warships in the "neighborhood" of New York, and comes to the conclusion that President Wilson's administration is "measuring with two measures" and "shifting the limits of neutrality to our disadvantage."

"There is still time," Dr. Stein declares. "The cloud of suspicion can easily be dispersed." He hopes President Wilson will yet return to "the eternal principle of justice on which the American commonwealth is built."

## TURKS TO PROTECT MISSIONS

Boston, Feb. 27.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions received a letter yesterday from the American ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, stating the Turkish authorities had assured him Canadians and English subjects connected with the American missions would be treated with the same consideration shown Americans.

The letter was dated Jan. 21.

# American Flag Has Right of Way on Belgian Roads

Brussels, Feb. 27.—The American flag now has the right of way on Belgian roads. Flying from the warehouses and stations of the commission for relief in Belgium, as well as from its automobiles, it forms about the only bit of color in this desolate land.

For a time the flying of the American flag became so general that an order was given by the commission that this practice should be discontinued for fear some misuse of the banner might cause friction with the military authorities. The rescinding of this order was due chiefly to the difficulties experienced on the road by the commission's automobiles.

Since the flag has been restored to the cars, the passing peasant not only gives them clear way, but stands at salute as they go by. The flag flies from the barges carrying relief food and it again waves from the warehouses and stations, but care is taken that it is not used without authority.

To the Belgians the American flag is the outward symbol of their relief from possible starvation and they revere it accordingly, extending to it the same respect they would pay to their own banner were they allowed to fly it.

Letters at the rate of 2,000 a week are pouring into the main Brussels office of the commission expressing the thanks of individuals for the food they have received.

# NATIONS BETTER FOR WAR, BELIEF OF PHILOSOPHERS

Paris, Feb. 26.—That France and Germany will rise, phoenix-like from the fire of war, scourged, purified, stronger, healthier and more ambitious, morally and physically, and will win victories of peace never before achieved, is the belief of philosophers and scientists of both countries.

Emile Boutroux, the French philosopher, says:

**A Frenchman's View.**

"So many human lives taken, so many masterpieces of the past reduced to powder, so much artistic and material wealth annihilated, stupefies us and leaves our souls in incurable pain. All these sacrifices, however, may in certain ways contribute directly to the betterment of life in our country.

"Our cities and the country contained a great many unhealthul habitations that we were unable to decide ourselves to demolish. War has put us face to face with the accomplished fact. Unhealthful and incommodious buildings have disappeared and will be replaced by constructions conforming to hygienic laws and to the needs of modern life. Many defective conditions of our existence will thus be improved by the reconstruction that will be imposed upon us.

"Death awakens life. After 1870 France pulled herself together and pushed out vigorously in every direction. What shall be its power of development after this terrible trial, above all if the issue is favorable to us?

"The cause of the low birth rate resides primarily in selfishness and the disposition to consider only the present or the immediate future. With confidence in the future, with a vast distant perspective opened up, there is awakened a desire to glorify one's self in one's descendants. A vast career will open up before science, art, literature and practical activity in all its forms.

**Civilization Loaded Down.**

"Measures that are most contrary to the indifference of yesterday are today accepted without objection such as the prohibition of the traffic in absinthe. Civilization has been loaded down with a thousand fictitious needs foreign and harmful to nature; a great many of them are so many causes of fragility and weakness. Now, all at once, we feel no sence of privation.

"War not only liberates us from selfish passion but teaches positive virtues; the value of decision, intrepidity, sacrifice of life to honor and to the Fatherland; it requires of us patience, and this people who were thought incapable of supporting in silence long and painful trials, this people of whom its enemies said that they would come to their aid by insurrection, remained calm and resolute."

**From Medical Viewpoint.**

From the medical standpoint Prof. Chauffard of the Academy of Medicine, speaking of the mobilization order and comparing it to one of the great physical phenomena which constantly trouble the universe, like earthquakes, tidal waves, etc., says that "the manner in which France supported the shock augurs well for the health of the race after the war."

"Adaptation," he says, "is the greatest law of biology, for we live and preserve our physical and moral life by adaptation only. He who is incapable of adapting himself succumbs.

"We knew by long experience that every war involves the outbreak of a great many diseases, and we were agreeably astonished during the first three months of this war that sickness was very rare in all our sanitary stations. The army in barracks reflects the state of health of the civil population with which it is associated. The men will come back hardened, more resistant, than they were before; ennobled, ripened and better tempered physically and morally."

This improved condition of the survivors; Dr. Chauffard thinks, will more than offset the decrease in the birth rate, due to the many deaths, and for that reason he considers that the general physical condition of the French race will be improved by the war.

**A Better Germany.**

"A newer, better, freer Germany will arise out of this war," declares Prof. Franz von Liszt, in a lecture which the Berlin papers quote approvingly.

"I am convinced," says von Liszt, "that the whole life of Germany will be altered as a result of the co-operation between the nation and the government in this war, and I expect to see a new democracy sharing in the task of government. A better Germany will arise which will not threaten but secure peace, will not aspire to the domination of the world, but will prevent others from doing so, and will bring freedom to the seas now threatened by England."

Somewhat similar sentiments are expressed by Herr Potthoff, a well-known radical member of the Reichstag, in a statement published in the Hamburg Fremdenblatt. He says:

"It will be out of the question henceforth to raise the charge of inadequate love of country or inadequate loyalty to empire against Poles, Danes, Alsatians or Jews, or against members of any parties. An inevitable result of the present unanimous co-operation will be that in future a greater amount of self-government will not be grudged to the German people. Not so much bureauciacy and police, and more self-government and elbow-room—such are the natural results of the new confidence which promises a better and more joyful development in the future."

## U. S. WON'T HELP ARTISTS

Paris, Feb. 27.—Sixty-four applications for passports for American artists living in Paris have been refused by the American embassy in conformity with instructions recently received from the state department at Washington requiring the presentation of birth certificates.

The American Art Association of Paris has forwarded to Washington a protest against the enforcement of these regulations.

The association declares this rule makes it impossible for American citizens abroad to enjoy the protection of their government.

# FLAY JOHN D.; ASK MINE MEN TO ARBITRATE

## Rockefeller is Held Up as Greatly to Blame for Loss of Life in Colorado by House Committee.

Washington, March 2.—Harsh criticism of John D. Rockefeller and an injunction to the Colorado coal mine operators to arbitrate were the keynotes of a report filed in the house today by a subcommittee of the mines and mining committee, which investigated the Colorado coal strike.

"Greater interests than those of Mr. Rockefeller in the mines or all the coal mining interests of Colorado," says the report, "have been submitted to arbitration and many lives would have been spared and men, women and children would be alive today who were sacrificed during this controversy had this course been pursued."

**John D. Declared Obstinate.**

Rockefeller was declared "obstinate" and sarcastic when reference was made to his philanthropic work in wider fields while doing little or nothing in Colorado.

The report did not attempt to fix, definitely, responsibility for the battles between strikers and militia and mine guards in Colorado. It said both sides were guilty of lawlessness. That the militia "appeared partial to the coal operators," and some members were guilty of brutality, was asserted.

Chairman Foster and Representatives Evans and Sutherland signed the majority report. A minority report was presented by Representative Byrns, of South Carolina, who contended the majority exceeded its authority, becoming a vehicle of publicity.

Representative Austin, of Tennessee, submitted a separate report, filing all testimony taken and referring it to the industrial relations commission for any action deemed necessary.

**The Majority Report.**

The majority reported finds:

That the day of settling strikes by violence has gone past.

An intimation that if labor wars do not cease congress may be forced to regulate the coal mining industry as it does transportation.

That the Colorado operators had brusquely refused all arbitration overtures.

That the operators did not combine in restraint of trade by limiting output.

Peonage of miners was not fully proven.

Machine guns, deputies and strike-breakers were imported into Colorado.

Denouncing the system of private mine guards.

Criticizing Colorado officials for not stopping sales of guns and ammunition.

That both sides went to excesses and caused anarchy in southern Colorado.

Many men were thrown into jail by the militia and denied civil rights to be heard and tried.

Juries had been packed with deputy sheriffs.

**Attack Absentee Owners.**

Regarding Rockefeller, the majority report said:

"We find citizens of far and distant states financially and otherwise interested in this struggle. Mr. Rockefeller disclaimed responsibility. Absentee owners or directors cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in and about properties which they are interested.

"Mr. Rockefeller has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars, yet he has not endeavored to improve conditions of the more than 6,000 employes of the company with which he is connected and has not visited the state in more than ten years.

"Mr. Rockefeller said he would not agree to arbitration for the reason that he was fighting for a great principle and would sacrifice all his property for the principle of every man to be free to work for whom he pleases and on such terms as best suits the worker. Mr. Rockefeller should remember that for 30 years there has been the fiercest struggle among the workers in the mines of Colorado. He may win a strike by starvation under the false banner of liberty for the working man, but we do not believe he can maintain peace under such conditions as exist in that state.

"We believe he did not desire to arbitrate and in that way end this strike, and one must conclude he would rather spend the money of the company for guns, pay of detectives and mine guards and starve the strikers into submission.

"On the other hand, the miners went beyond the rights of lawabiding citizens and committed acts of violence. They always, however, seemed willing to endeavor to settle the dispute by arbitration."

Regarding the militia's actions, the majority declared:

"Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity to engage in lawless acts, in other instances there were acts of immoral kind unfit for publication. Defenseless women and children did not escape the brutality of some members of the military organization. Many people were thrown into foul and miserable cells and kept there for days without any opportunity to prove their innocence.

"It seemed the militia was on the side of the operators.

"The attack on the Berwind camp was inexcusable.

"Violence became greater until men on either side seemed to have little regard for the taking of human life or the destruction of property. It is impossible to say which side was responsible for starting the battles.

In conclusion, the majority asserted:

"If these strike troubles continue to break forth it will plainly be necessary to consider seriously whether some measure of regulation shall not be adopted with reference to this business as carried on in interstate commerce, as is now done with reference to the business of transportation.

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**Interurban motormen, conductors, earn** $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Electric Dept., 826, Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

### FEMALE HELP.

**Do you want another $2.00 daily? No** experience, constant spare time work; knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Gleason Wheeler Co., 237 Madison, Dept. 117, Chicago.

**$2.50 per day salary paid one lady in** each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes; permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 V., East Harrison, Chicago.

**Ladies—A fascinating home business;** tinting postcards, pictures, &c, spare time; make $12 weekly, no canvassing; sample 10c; particulars free. Artint, 298-D, 130 Mauhtn. St., New York.

**Ladies for home work. Nothing to** sell; 25c an hour. Enclose stamp, RANKIN & DODSON, 12 Oak Street, Hillsdale, Pa.

**Stories, novels wanted by largest** story and play bureau in America: Author's and Dramatist's Mss. criticised, revised and typed; I help you develop ideas and sell finished works; prices reasonable; stamp for circular. HARRY OXLEY TAYLOR, 603 NEW ENGLAND BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

### AGENTS.

**Men of ideas and inventive ability** should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

**Agents to sell the Original Native** Herbs, $1 box for 60c. For sample and terms address G. W. Bassett, Dept. N, Columbus, O.

**Make money taking orders for guaran**teed hosiery and underwear; it's easy, pleasant work. We help you to start. Write at once, Neverdarn Hosiery Co., 6407 S. Peoria st., Chicago.

**Billy Sunday's Message, authorized. Great** opportunity for man or woman to make $6 to $15 a day. Unusually liberal terms. Spare time may be used. Particulars and samples free. Universal Bible House, 564 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

**Agents wanted to hand our line of** specialties; $6 to $8 a day. Sample and particulars 10c to pay postage. P. B. Johnson Co-Operative Co., 902 Indiana Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

**Wanted—Responsible representative in** each county; new combination; 12 tools in 1; sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc.; weight 24 pounds; lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts; many other uses; free sample to active agents; easy work; big profits; one agent's profit $45.50 in one day; another $1,000 in Dec., 1914; we start you; write today for Big Color Plate; quick action secures exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**Free for six months—My special offer** to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

**Moving Pictures — Opportunity** for energetic man or woman with $100 or $200 capital; good profits; full security given; experience unnecessary. Your home your office. Prompt action required. American Feature Film Co., Columbia Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

### HELP WANTED.

**Thousands government life jobs now** obtainable. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-31, Rochester, N. Y.

**Distributors wanted; good pay;** steady work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc.; no capital or experience needed. D. Ward & Co., 212 Institute Pl., Chicago, Ill.

**$25 weekly collecting names and ad**dresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-37, Baltimore, Md.

### FOR SALE—FARMS.

**For Sale—800 acres, Union County,** Illinois; merchantable timber; small improvements; land hilly; excellent pasture land when cleared; $15 acre; no trades. John Kasserman, Newton, Ill.

**Profitable little farms at Richland** Heights in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; selected location; 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up; easy terms; good fruit, vegetable, poultry and live stock country. Large list of other farms. Send for literature now. F. La Baume, Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

### FARM LANDS.

**Productive lands, crop payment or** easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, No. Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 20 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

### FARMS WANTED.

**Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers.** Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Wanted to hear from owner of good** farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

### POULTRY

**Egg Tester—Positively culls infertile** eggs before incubation. (Absolutely guaranteed). Erie Miscellaneous Co., Erie, Penna.

**5 sporty postals 10c. Miss R. Banner,** Sta. R, N. Y. City.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Printed Noteheads, Envelopes,** 125 each, $1 postpaid. Reliance Print Shop, New Castle, Pa.

### MALE HELP WANTED.

**GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get.** My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

### PATENTS.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

### AGENTS WANTED.

**WE PAY $36 A WEEK** AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 64 PARSONS, KANS.

### Virginia Farms and Homes.

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

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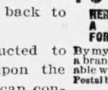
HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET A NEW FORD TOURING CAR FOR A FEW WEEKS' WORK.



By my new, easy plan, anyone over 16 years old can get a brand-new Ford Touring Car for a little easy, respectable work among neighbors. Free Book tells all about it. Postal brings it. Send, AUTO TOM, 672 S. 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

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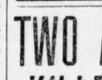
We positively guarantee to train you IN YOUR OWN HOME, furnish uniform and assist you to positions. Earn while learning. We have trained hundreds of women to earn $12 to $25 a week. Send for our catalog and illustrated book "Letters from National Nurses." NATIONAL SCHOOL OF NURSING 1992 LAKE STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

**Fish Bite** like hungry wolves any season, if you bait with Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 96 St. Louis, Mo.

**PEACE RING 10c.**



Sterling Silver Peace Ring, handsomely engraved, exquisitely finished. Dove is embossed, and the word "PEACE" is engraved on beautifully enameled blue background. Similar rings sell in stores at $1.00 and up. To introduce our New Illustrated Catalog, the finest ever published, we will send one of these charming Peace Rings upon receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. Be sure and send size of ring you wear. LYNN & CO., 48 Bond Street, New York, N. Y.

**PILES** PAY IF CURED— We pay postage and send FREE Red Cross File and Fistula cure. REA CO. Dept. 31 Minneapolis, Minn.

# SENDS DACIA CREW BACK TO AMERICA

## U. S. Consul at Brest Ships Captured Steamer's Men to New York.

New York, March 2.—The American flag which flew over the steamship Dacia, captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, has been hauled down and the American consul at Brest is sending the Dacia's crew back to New York.

Capt. McDonald was instructed to remain and to insist also upon the crew remaining. To the American consul at Brest, Mr. Breitung addressed a message inquiring why the Dacia was detained and why her flag was hauled down and requesting the consul to look after his interests there.

The French foreign office is not as yet officially cognizant of the Dacia case.

Officials of the marine department explained yesterday that the case of this vessel would come before the prize tribunal in Paris. The tribunal is presided over by Emile Mayniere, president of the council of state, and is composed of Admiral Lefevre, Marine Inspector Gen. Payon and State Councillors Rene, Worms and Fusiers, representing the foreign office. Pierre Chardennet, state councillor, will act as attorney for the government.

# PORTUGAL HAS TROUBLE

## Internal Dissension and Political Unrest Increase.

Paris, March 2.—Internal dissension and political unrest are increasing in Portugal, according to a special dispatch from Madrid. The directorate of the Portuguese Republican party is said to have decided, at a meeting held at Lisbon, to institute court proceedings against cabinet ministers on charges of violating the constitution. An appeal also was made to republican committees, urging them to issue manifestoes "against the dictatorship exercised by the government."

Royalist party agitations are reported to be increasing in importance, while clashes between troops and citizens are becoming more frequent."

**Tobacco Habit Banished.**

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co. Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

# FOR EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

## To Be Made Compulsory, is Promised Reform.

New York, March 2.—An officer of the emperor's household, in a letter to a friend in this city, writes that the second wide-sweeping reform to be effected in Russia will be compulsory education. The letter states that M. Kasso, minister of instruction and religion, is formulating a decree to be issued on the termination of the present hostilities and to be in full effect throughout the empire after a period of five years. The letter is being discussed by the ministers of the cabinet. It is generally believed that the local government bodies will welcome the new move in education and give it financial support.

# TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO

San Antonio, Tex., March 1.—Advices received here by American owners of the Chamberlain estate at Cerritos, San Luis Potosi, tell of the execution of J. Cervantes, manager of the estate, by order of Colonel Nemesio Reyes, a Villa commander. The state department at Washington confirmed the report.

Cervantes had been commanded by Gen. Alberto Avila, a Caranaza official, to cut wood on the estate to supply fuel for the railroad operated by Carranza officials, it was said.

United States Consul Bonney, it was said, asked General Avila to withdraw his order but the Carranza official would not comply. The manager was killed by Villa soldiers, according to the reports, for executing Avila's command.

Cervantes was an American citizen, born of Mexican parents, in the United States.

Jean Cameron, an American employed as a lineman on the Mexican branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, was killed last Friday at Lencho, Sonora, by Yaqui Indians.

The Indians in that region have become a menace to lives and property. The old federal government held them in strict subjection, forbidding them to have firearms. When the Constitutionalists came into control they armed the Indians and tried to make them allies, but the Yaquis could not be controlled.


# Cut your Clothing Costs with the "Standard" Bargains

START RIGHT NOW,—with your Spring and Easter clothes! Order them from the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins and get the greatest possible value for your money. You should see the new Spring Bulletin before you do any shopping. Clip and mail us the coupon at once (or send postal card) and you'll receive it promptly and absolutely FREE.

Only at the "Standard" is it possible to get guaranteed-quality merchandise at a very small cost. There are clothes for men, women and children—elaborate, dressy garments and smart, simple, every-day styles but all guaranteed to entirely please and all the season's latest fashions. *A few selected bargains are offered here. Order them and see by your savings, that IT PAYS TO SHOP AT THE "STANDARD."*

It's a relief and a genuine pleasure to know you are sharing the season's biggest money-saving opportunities—that you are "cutting your clothing costs" fully one-third! And, what a satisfaction to know that you and your family are dressing in the latest, prettiest styles! The "Standard" Bargain Bulletins are issued every two months and the newest styles are offered in each issue so you see you must necessarily be fashionably dressed when shopping at the "Standard" and a glance at our surprisingly low prices will show you at what a small cost. But first, fill out the coupon at the side and mail it to us today for the FREE new "Standard" Spring Bulletin.

Send coupon (or postal card) at once—NOW, so you can receive the new Bulletin promptly and save money on your next purchase. Remember, it's FREE.

FREE Bulletin Coupon
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## Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back



**Women's Cotton Union Suit 29c**

NQ 29.—A big saving in good quality, serviceable union suits for women. Carefully knit of full-bleached cotton yarn in fine, seamless elastic rib and liberally full throughout. Daintily lace-trimmed at neck and drawers. (*Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.*) Our bargain price, 3 for 79c or each, postpaid in the U. S. in the 29c



**Season's Best Value! Fashionable Poplin DRESS $1.59**

NDD 159.—This dress would cost elsewhere from $2.50 to $3.00. A typical "Standard" bargain, combining exceptional value with good quality and new, charming style. Of serviceable, pretty-weave Poplin in navy, Copenhagen, blue or the stylish sand-color. Becomingly bloused bodice, fashioned with front yoke and dainty white organdie collar; fine shadow lace trims neck and sleeves. A broad (detachable) girdle, with contrasting applique embroidery attractively heads the full, circular-model skirt. A fold finishes the back and the front closing is concealed by a button-trimmed fold. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 Bust; Misses' sizes 14 to 18 years). Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. . . . $1.59



**Men's Union Suits $1.59**

Your choice 39c or 3 for $1.10

An enormous mill purchase at a surprisingly low cost enables us to price these excellent union suits at an unusually large saving to you. A timely opportunity every man should share. All perfect summer union suits, newly made and guaranteed for quality, fit and workmanship. Very comfortable athletic style, sleeveless and with knee-length drawers; covered seams and pearl buttons. Liberally full cut throughout, in sizes 34 to 44 chest. Following materials, special 3 for $1.10 or each, postpaid in the U. S. . . . 39c

3 N Q 39.—Of fancy Nainsook } Your choice, 39c
4 N Q 39.—Of Mesh Knit } or 3 for $1.10
5 N Q 39.—Of fine Balbriggan }

**Crinkle Crepe Night Gowns**

Regular sizes, 49c
Also Stout sizes, 59c

Serviceable, dainty Crinkle Crepe nightgowns. A great favorite for spring wear, very cool and made in full, comfortable "slip-over" style. Prettily embroidered with colored mercerized floss; embroidered scolloped edging finishes neck and sleeves. Following prices.

K 49.—Regular sizes, 15, 16, 17. Postpaid in the U. S., 49c
K 58.—Stout sizes, 19, 20. Postpaid in the U. S., . 59c

**Order these Garments and Save Money.**



EMBROIDERY-TRIMMED
**Brassieres 2 for 25c**

27025.—Pretty embroidery-trimmed brassieres of serviceable quality. Correctly modelled, perfect-fitting and provided with catch for corset. (*Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.*) Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. 2 for 25c



**GINGHAM Aprons with Cap FREE! 38c**

H 238. Blue-checked Gingham apron, insuring complete protection while working or cleaning. Cut liberally large and long, with short sleeves, side pocket and becomingly belted back. (34 to 46 bust.)

This 50c apron with matched dust cap FREE and postpaid in the U. S.

38c



**Guaranteed Hose for Women 6 PAIR FOR $1.00**

Must Wear 6 Months Or New Ones FREE

X 6 L 100.—Save time and darning worries by wearing the "Standard" guaranteed stockings. You'll save money too, for this quality retails at 25c a pair and our price for six pairs is only $1.00.

A stocking of splendid appearance and comfortable medium-weight. Knit of long, staple yarn, with high linen-spliced heels and double toes that insure comfort and extra durability. Fine gauge, elastic and of dainty, dressy appearance. In fast black, tan or white. (*Sizes 8½ to 10½.*)

*Write today or send coupon for the New "Standard" Spring Bulletin FREE.*

6 pairs guaranteed to wear six months, . . . . $1.00



**Special!**

N 3 L 129.—Three shirts for $1.29. All made of Amoskeag materials, the best-made and best-wearing shirting material in the world. Shirts are bigger, better sewed and better wearing than any 50c quality you ever bought. Strongly made with soft collar, cuffs, pearl buttons and double yoke back. In gray, cadet blue or light blue. (*Sizes 14½ to 17.*) A wonderful value, special.

GENUINE AMOSKEAG 3 for $1.29

POSTPAID in the U. S. 3 for $1.29

Wear "Standard" Guaranteed Hose and Save Money



6 prs. must wear six months or new ones FREE

**Guaranteed Sox for Men 6 PAIR FOR 75c**

X 6 L 75.—Here's real economy and real "sox comfort." No more darning worries, for in every six pairs of these sox we guarantee six months' wear, or you get enough new ones FREE to last the six months. Of good cotton yarn with spliced-linen heels and toes. Fine, elastic rib, seamless and comes in fast colors, black, tan or gray. (9½ to 11½.)

Special. 6 pairs guaranteed to wear 6 months 75c

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**21 JEWEL, 20 YEAR GOLD WATCH $5.95**

Elegant Solid Gold filled 21 Ruby Jewel latest railroad model, timed, tested, and regulated. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Movement stamped 21 jewels, 20 year guarantee stamped in case.

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Let us send it to you C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post or for Free Examination and test at your express office, pay special price of $5.95 if you think it is the best watch you ever saw. Mention open face or hunting case and if by parcel post or express. ARNOLD WATCH CO. Dept. 10N Chicago, Ill.